

THE JOURNAL OF **ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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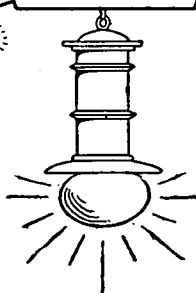
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December, 1925

**AFFILIATED WITH THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR IN ALL ITS
DEPARTMENTS**

**DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF
ORGANIZED LABOR**

EDUCATION

Fall Ode

By HOWARD J. YOUNG

(Written Especially for the Electrical Workers' Journal)

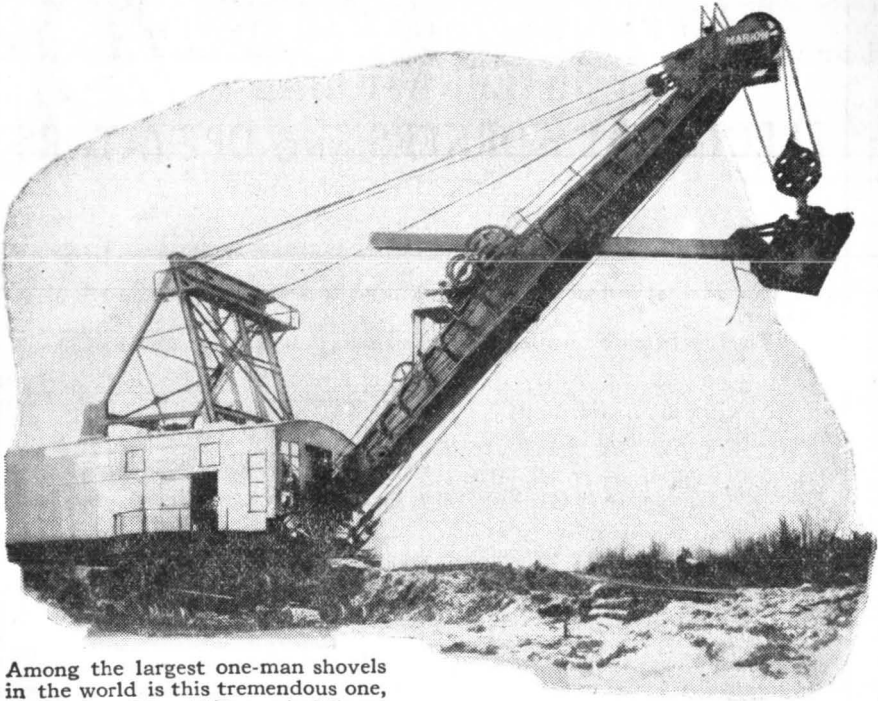
I.

Get out my old overcoat, sister,
And mittens so loose!
Let me see if they're still any use,
For I'm bound to be cold and shiver again,
Shiver again, shiver again,
It is Fall again, Fall again, Fall again!
And the big red apple comes off from his tree
On the swing,
And yawps of his love to his mate where she clings
On the top so free!
The frost bitten tree-toad is sighing so sad
And a rabbit glides by like a boat,
And a cricket jumps wild, gloriously mad—
Give me my overcoat!
I want to go out
And hunt dead grasshoppers, giving a shout,
For the world swings dizzy, ducks and comes lower
Even the fishes seem to move slower—
Give me my overcoat,
And goloshes and tippet and mittens loose
And then turn me loose!

II.

Out of the sickness of Summer
We dash, for the cold is a rest,
And the field-mouse thinks he's a runner
And dances about with the best;
Cover me with mustard plasters,
Or rub me with liniment fine
For I think that I can run faster
And have a heluva time.
Go call Diana,
And tell her Fall's here and bees do not sting—
Oh, Venus rejoice!
Here's a fleet-footed fool that's willing to sing!
Though handicapped some from lack of a voice
And ears that are cold as the streets of Vienna—
Sister, the overcoat,
And the goloshes, sister, and the tippet so long,
Let me see if I can't sing a song!

Brookwood, Katonah, N. Y.



Among the largest one-man shovels in the world is this tremendous one, used on the Mesabi Range in Minnesota. It picks up 16 tons of ore at a bite, which it deposits in a car—all in less than a minute.

A day's work at every gulp



Surgeons use a tiny G-E MAZDA lamp when they examine an ear. Miners use G-E motored hoists to remove tons of ore from a mine. Wherever there is difficult work to be done you will find that the General Electric Company makes something electrical that will help.

A hand shovelful of ore weighs 21 pounds, and a man can handle 200 shovelfuls in an hour. But here is a giant that picks up, in one gulp, more than a man can shovel in a day!

And the G-E motors that animate the giant never get tired.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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Brotherhood of Man

A Christmas Sermon in Verse

All the earth's recorded years,
All the knowledge of all time;
All the prayers and hopes and tears,
All the martyrs' faith sublime,
They have left no better creed,
Better creed since time began,
Than the Fatherhood of God
And the Brotherhood of Man.

Ye who argue at the shrine
As the money changers fought,
Saying Truth is only thine
And the other creeds are naught,
Know ye not one creed there is,
Large enough for every clan;
Just the Fatherhood of God,
And the Brotherhood of Man?

Stone by stone ye built your creeds,
Yet one test shall prove their worth.
Did he build for human needs
For the humble sons of earth?
Did ye follow, as ye built,
Deity's divinest plan,
Just the Fatherhood of God,
And the Brotherhood of Man?

By this measure must ye square,
Every corner, arch and stone;
Each foundation must prepare
By one measurement alone.
And your dogma shall survive
Only if he right began
With the Fatherhood of God
And the Brotherhood of Man.

—DOUGLAS MALLOCH.



A CHILD WAS GIVEN

Raphael's Sistine Madonna

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NO. 12A

A Glance at Europe

Looming Trade War Must Find American Labor Prepared

THERE was a Great War in Europe between the years 1914-1918. Ten million lives were snuffed out, and 150 billions of dollars in property squandered. That there was such a war a good many people have already forgotten. But economic law has not forgotten, nor has economic law suspended operations. Economic law—like the mills of the gods—grinds on mercilessly, working far-reaching—even revolutionary changes.

Inasmuch as American prosperity is linked with European trade, and since good wages for American labor depends on prosperous conditions at home, it may be supposed that American labor is interested in what is going on across the water.

Here are some of the events looming on the horizon, as the old year—the eighth since the end of the war—draws to a close:

1. Formation of a United States of Europe with an economic pool of power.
2. Formation of lesser federations within Europe such as the United States of Scandinavia, comprising Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland.
3. Commercial warfare waged on the United States by the United States of Europe.
4. Movement of reactionary governments toward "left" positions traditionally maintained only by labor.

Stomach Factor Powerful

Now all these sweeping changes have been dictated by economic conditions. The recovered sanity of European statesmen, as shown at Locarno, where it is said, the true peace was signed, was largely due to the compulsion of European poverty. Approximately one-half of the gold reserves of the world have found their way to the United States. Most of the European countries are burdened with debt to Uncle Sam, the world's banker. The United States has a tremendous export trade, moreover, greatly in excess of its import. Our prosperity is unfortunately Europe's poison. Even American bankers are not comfortable under

the situation. "Having regard for the restoration of the normal world equilibrium, which is the basic condition of general prosperity, the movement of gold to the United States is undesirable," says the bulletin of the National City Bank, New York City. But the stream of gold does not stop coming, and Europe looks round for new ways to maintain its equilibrium. It is no wonder that even statesmen—the governing groups, bred in the old philosophy that makes wars—respond to necessity, and seek to compose their differences. Seven treaties were agreed to at Locarno. These treaties are outlined by the Foreign Policy Association thus:

1. In the Treaty of Mutual Guarantee, Germany on the one hand, and Belgium and France on the other, pledge themselves not to make war against one another, and to respect the inviolability of the demilitarized Rhineland zone defined in the Treaty of Versailles. Britain and Italy guarantee this arrangement.
2. In the two security and general arbitration treaties between Germany and Poland, and Germany and Czechoslovakia, it is agreed that "all disputes of every kind" between Germany and her eastern neighbors shall be "submitted for decision either to an arbitral tribunal or to the Permanent Court of International Justice" or to permanent conciliation commissions, one of which is to be set up by each of the treaties.
3. The two general arbitration treaties between Germany and France, and Germany and Belgium, are identical with the German-Polish and German-Czech treaties, except for one article.
4. The sixth and seventh treaties are between France and her eastern allies, Poland and Czechoslovakia. They embody France's guarantee, in favor of her allies, of the German-Polish and German-Czech arbitration treaties. France, Poland and Czechoslovakia mutually pledge themselves to "lend immediate aid and assistance" to one another in two contingencies:

- a. If Germany violates one or more of the arbitration treaties, and provided such a violation is "accompanied by an unprovoked recourse to arms;"
- b. If the members of the Council of the League, other than the parties to the dispute, are unable to agree on a report, and if Germany then "attacks without provocation."

This, of course, brings Germany into the European family of nations. With composed differences at hand, it is inevitable

that Europe will seek to restore a trade balance—which in plain English means, get some of the trade now going to the United States. European manufacturers will seek to sell their goods to their own people. Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, analyzes the situation this way, in the New York Times:

Trade War Inevitable

"European business men and their Governments are alarmed by the extent of American competition, and already a tremendous struggle is being waged in the markets of the Old World, having as its ultimate object the curbing, nay, the virtual exclusion, of this tide of American agricultural and industrial products. Another world war is already in progress, directly affecting every American farmer and wage earner. We are in the midst of a commercial conflict that dwarfs any previous trade rivalry the world has ever seen. In this conflict the United States faces the concerted attack of virtually all European nations.

"The American farmer is as deeply concerned in this struggle as the American wage-earner and factory owner, for unless we can continue to find a market abroad for our surplus products of all kinds we shall have glutted markets at home, resulting, of course, in depressed prices, widespread unemployment and general shrinkage of property values.

"Europe has been buying from us, in quantities measured by millions of dollars, not only wheat, corn, rye, pork and other foodstuffs, but also American automobiles, cotton goods, shoes, machinery, electrical supplies, and other manufactured products that come into direct competition with European industrial plants."

While European statesmen are modifying their old policies, making concessions here and concessions there—forgetting old grudges, burying the hatchet—they also have been forced to make concessions at home, to the people.

One of the amusing results of the effort of conservative statesmen to pilot leaky

ships of state is seen in the case of Stanley Baldwin, England's Premier. Baldwin is a Big Business Man, a Tory. His simon-pure conservatism cannot be doubted, yet he is "cussed daily" in London drawing-rooms, and he is openly branded as a socialist. Baldwin's son is a member of the British Labor Party, and this fact no doubt makes the eminent father a suspect. Baldwin, Sr., though, has thrice defied the Big Business die-hards of his own party; once, when he refused to contenance a law making trade union dues to labor parties illegal; once when he refused to make war on striking miners; once when he sponsored the Pension Act. All three of these acts were treason to the old Toryism, and concessions to the new might of British labor.

Over in France a similar story is being enacted. A year ago France was black with reaction. Recently a conservative government battled for its very life over a question so extreme as to be called radical, namely, the capital levy. In the payment of France's war debt it was asked, "Should Big Business pay in proportion to its income?"

U. S. Imperialism Grows

Europe more friendly, drawing together in trade agreements; the measures of labor getting a wider and wider acceptance at home; and ultimately, perhaps, a trade struggle between Europe united and the United States.

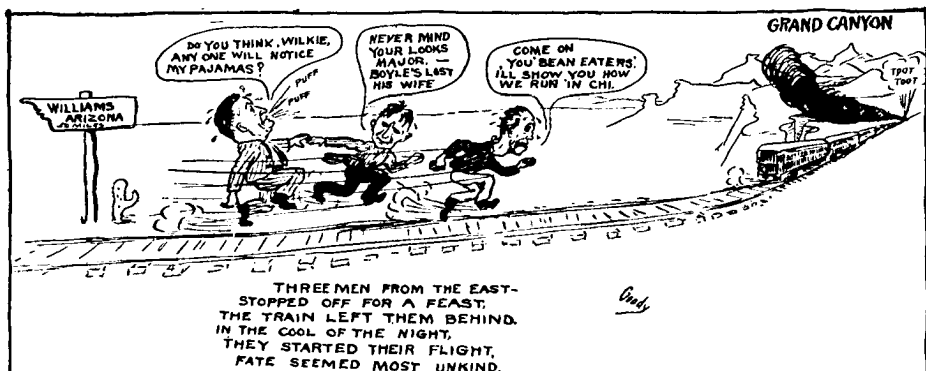
There are likely to be three main results upon American labor, when the trade war gets into swing.

1. Effort of American employers to cut wages so as to meet European competition.

2. Depression due to loss of European markets.

3. Strengthening of imperialism, and the effort to put over on American workmen the war psychology.

Of course the situation created will not be new to American workmen. They will strengthen organizations now, resist the appeal of company unions, group insurance plans, and stock-sharing schemes, and get ready to forward the cause of democracy.



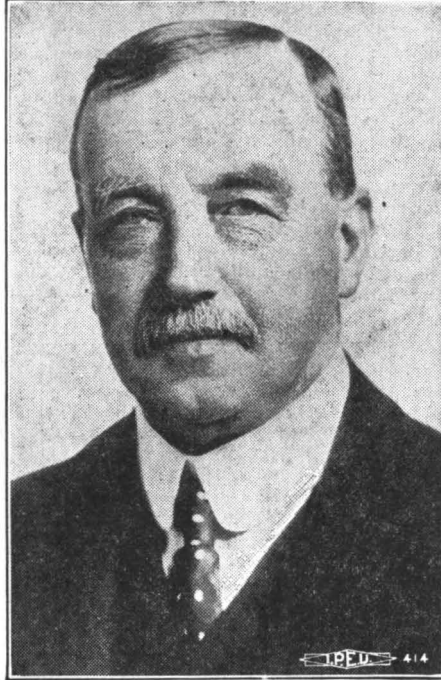
BRITISH ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOIN OTHER CRAFTS IN DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE TO OPPOSE COMING OPEN SHOP DRIVE

Electrical workers of Great Britain have joined with other crafts to form a fighting alliance uniting 4,000,000 men, according to reports reaching the United States. The super-union is defensive in purpose to offset the coming "open-shop drive" in Great Britain. The unions involved include the Miners' Federation, the National Union of Railwaymen, the Electrical Trades Union, the Transport Workers' Union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

The constitution provides for mutual assistance in order to:

Defend hours of labor and wage standards.

BRITISH LABOR SOUND



ARTHUR HENDERSON, M. P.

British Labor Leader

Promote and defend any vital principle.

Take steps for mutual cooperation in economic and industrial matters.

The draft of the constitution will be submitted to the members of all the organizations for approval. British labor has eschewed the communist ideal of overthrowing institutions by violence, yet is moving irresistibly toward an ideal of a cooperative commonwealth. Arthur Henderson told labor audience in Canada and the United States, "Only by winning a majority of the people to Labor's cause can we be sure of holding the positions we gain, consolidating them and moving on to greater achievements," he added.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, ATTENTION

I have made an investigation of the Johnson-Capper bill providing for universal conscription of men in time of war—and I find it obnoxious. It makes no provision for conscription of capital. It places dangerous and sweeping powers in the hands of the President. It enables him to draft men in peace time to both the army and industrial shops.

It is being opposed by the A. F. of L.

It should be opposed without cessation—until it is defeated—by every labor man and honest-minded citizen in the country.

I urgently request that electrical workers collectively and individually oppose this bill.

Reach every Congressman and Senator at once. **Wire, Write, Speak.**

G. M. BUGNIAZET,
International Secretary.

Behind Coal Strife

Commission's Neglected Report Sheds Light on Strike

By ARTHUR E. SUFFERN, author of "Industrial Relations in the Coal Industry" and an Authority on Coal

EVERY man wants his coal as well as his breakfast. In fact he cannot have much of a breakfast without coal. Every union man is interested in the struggle of the Miners' Union. He wants to know why a way has not been found to adjust wages and working conditions without depriving him of coal. He also wonders why the United States Commission did not find a way out for the miners, the operators and the consumers.

The demand for coal is reasonable and the questions asked are pertinent, not impertinent. However, it is easier to demand coal and to ask questions than it is to answer questions and explain why the demand for coal is not met.

What the Miners Want

The miners want a 10 per cent increase for contract miners (piece workers) and \$1 per day more for day men. About 30 per cent of the miners are contract workers. For these men, who have the opportunity to work full time, the average yearly wage is about \$2,000. These are the earnings of those in the highest-paid occupational group in the industry who were fortunate enough to work 271 days, the average number of days on which the mines hoisted coal.

Contract miners' laborers, inside day men and outside day men are also classed as major occupational groups. These groups earn from \$500 to \$600 less than the contract miners.

Considering the irregularity of the opportunity to work, the hazards of the industry and what it costs to live, the miners do not feel that they are overburdened with wealth. They are not among those demanding the reduction of the super tax.

In the mind of the miners the struggle over wages is caused by the claims of the investors accelerating at an intolerable rate as contrasted to the claims of the employees and the public. These investors' claims take the form of charges for depletion, interest, royalties and profits.

If anybody is looking around for a cause for strikes, the miners point out that they have been taught by "bitter experience" that the main cause is the ever-accelerating claim of the holders of anthracite securi-

ties. For every increase in national demand for coal, for every increase in technology and productivity the investor demands the full increment, keeping prices at the maximum which the traffic will bear, and wages at the minimum upon which the miners can be made to exist." They believe that "there is no solution for the economic problem of anthracite until this intolerable grip is relaxed; until the public service function of the industry is frankly recognized; and until the claims of the investors are confined to reasonable limits, the standard of living of the miners permitted to grow with the productive expansion of the industry, and the price to the consumer is adjusted to these two factors."

This is a statement in no uncertain terms of an issue which affects the present and the long-time adjustment of wages.

The miners also want equal pay for equal work. They demand that men who are compelled to work in abnormal places shall be paid the average of their usual earnings. They ask rates for removing rocks and refuse equal to regular wages. They believe they should be paid according to the weight of the pure coal they send out instead of so much per car. Payment by the car permits

the lowering of rates by increasing the capacity of the car. They insist that unreasonable penalties and dockage for impurities should be abolished. They believe that the supplies, equipment and tools which they use in the performance of their tasks should be furnished by the employers as they are in other industries.

When they are asked to work overtime they demand time and one-half and double time for Sundays and holidays. When men are laid off or hired they expect seniority rights to be respected. They expect a company owning several collieries to equalize work between them. They ask for a five-day week on the theory that enough coal can be produced in that time and that it will be conducive to greater regularity of production.

Since the operators "check-off" (deduct) about 29 other items from the miner's pay envelope, the union asks them to include

Editor's Note: In line with the recommendations of President Green of the American Federation of Labor to the effect that all union men become familiar with the anthracite miners' struggle for fairer conditions, we herewith publish a summary of the coal situation by an acknowledged authority.

"Form study classes," advises President Green, "Workers will then be equipped to discuss coal with their fellow citizens. Workers can then offset propaganda injurious to the welfare of 160,000 workers who daily risk their lives to supply the Nation's anthracite coal. Mine operators must not be permitted to develop an angry public opinion that will justify hostile legislation."

union dues, which is the accepted custom in the bituminous fields. The miners believe that all workers who benefit by collective bargaining should help support it.

Finally, the miners request that the operators give more attention to repairs, rebuilding and erection of houses in the anthracite mining towns.

Why the Miners Struck

The miners say that the operators refused to concede any of their demands which would increase the cost of production. Since practically all of their demands would have that effect, they gave up the task of making another agreement as hopeless after several weeks of negotiation.

The operators refused to grant the check-off on the grounds that no union should be relieved of the "burden of collecting its own war chest."

In connection with the refusal to grant the miners' demands, the operators offered to arbitrate. They want the miners to agree to continue work during further negotiations whenever they fail to reach an agreement before the expiration of the contract. They believe they can take no more conciliatory attitude than to agree to let "representatives of the public fix the wages they shall pay," if they fail to reach an agreement with their employees.

But the experience of the past has undermined the confidence of the miners as to the impartiality of "public representatives." They believe that an agreement in advance to arbitrate cuts off the possibility of reasonable adjustment in joint conference.

[Editor's Note: Since this article was written the miners have accepted Governor Pinchot's offer of conciliation, while the operators have refused it.]

The operators claim that an agreement in advance to arbitrate furnishes an incentive to both sides to moderate and compromise "rather than incur the burdens, uncertainties and vexations of arbitration."

But the miners ask why the man who toils should be asked to arbitrate the wages he shall receive, the hours he shall work,

the conditions under which he shall labor, the kind of food he shall eat, the degree of education of his children and his standard and status as a citizen. They point to the fact that the man who works with his hands is the only one in the community who is asked to arbitrate these fundamentals. Neither the professional men, the merchants nor the manufacturers are asked to arbitrate their fees for services or the prices and profits they shall make on the market.

The operators claim they are protectors of the consumers' purse and they refuse to yield concessions which will increase the cost of production. If they raise wages then they claim it is necessary to increase prices instead of decreasing profits and royalties. If the issues are submitted to arbitration by a government commission and a wage increase is denied, the miners place themselves in the position of running counter to public authority, if they continue to strike. Besides they are regarded as poor sports if they do not accept the decision. If a wage increase is granted, then the consumers are poor sports, if they complain because of an increase in prices. Thus either the miners or the consumers are bound to lose by the decision.

EXPLAINS STRIKE



ARTHUR E. SUFFERN,

Author, "Industrial Relations in the Coal Industry," an authority who defends miners.

Recommendations of Coal Commission

Many are asking what the Coal Commission recommended for maintaining industrial peace. The commission believed that all agreements should provide for their automatic renewal "except in regard to such provisions as one party or another may have given notice to the other 90 days in advance of the termination of the contract."

The commission did not favor compulsory arbitration because it would result in "judge-made law," because the making of rules under which management and men work should be an act of legislation by representatives of both sides, and because "there is no way to enforce a compulsory award which does not involve enforced operation (of the mines) or enforced labor."

But, if the miners and operators failed

to agree upon matters in dispute, the commission recommended that they should report the factors at issue to the President of the United States 60 days before the expiration of the contract. The President should then appoint a person or persons who should make a report on the issues and an award. The award should be made public or not at the discretion of the President. He would be free then to use mediation or the force of public opinion.

These recommendations standing by themselves do not seem to contribute much to better the present situation. But considered in relation to other recommendations of the commission on the anthracite industry they have greater significance.

The commission concluded that a "limited natural monopoly like anthracite—cannot continue to be treated as if it were not affected by a public interest." It considered coal "quite as much a public necessity" as other commodities and services "that have been brought under public regulation. The guiding principle of such enterprises is no longer maximum profit to owners but maximum service to the public. The time has certainly come to establish the same controlling idea in the anthracite industry."

The commission believed that "publicity of costs, prices and profits must be provided to protect the public interest. The opportunities for inflating figures of costs are so numerous and the questions as to how investment shall be reckoned are so unsettled, that without such continuous publicity, the commission fears that the concentrated control of the industry may take indispensable profits."

The commission recommended that a gov-

ernment body be given power to require dependable and comprehensive information on the industry.

If the industry were regarded as a public utility and required to submit to continuous investigation and publicity and to the interference of public representatives only in case of a disagreement, then it would be "difficult for either side to adhere in any captious way to a contention that would precipitate a tie-up in the industry."

The Need for New Cooperation

Without doubt authoritative and comprehensive facts about the condition of the industry would help to create a new atmosphere for collective bargaining. But old attitudes and methods must be changed and new ones must take their place. The union has simply been tolerated or submitted to as a necessary evil. It has had to devote itself mainly to defensive and protective measures, to fight for every little concession that it got. No attempt has been made to call it into a cooperative project which would make the industry as a whole more efficient and prosperous.

Other industries are learning that the man on the job has a large contribution to make toward the more efficient conduct of production. Management can learn much from him and rely upon him when he is given proper incentives.

Other industries are also finding that unions will give a group cooperation, once they are invited to do so and are assured a square deal. It is along these lines that the greatest promise for industrial peace is to be found.

ENTIRE NATION STUDIED AS BASIS FOR RENEWED ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

Pleased with the results of the first month's campaign for new members among unorganized electrical workers, the International Office has taken steps to continue the drive with renewed vigor. President Noonan has made a nation-wide survey of the unorganized fields, and is cooperating with International Secretary Bugniazet. With data assembled showing the respective strength of union and non-union territory, there was new incentive for international representatives to reach the goal of increased membership set by Secretary Bugniazet.

Secretary Bugniazet again urged local

unions to give the fullest cooperation with the International Office in the campaign. He has sent out hundreds of parcels of organization literature, and is prepared to supply more to those locals making application. "Though this campaign is organized to cover a period of a year, consistent work must be done every month, if we are to reach our goal," Secretary Bugniazet stated. "We could not have a better year for organization work, and the International Office does not expect to relax its interest in organization throughout the year's period. The first month's harvest of new locals has been quite satisfactory."

WANTED, CORRECT ADDRESSES

The Editor requests members to advise if they are not receiving their copy of the **WORKER** each month and at the same time requests them to send correct address. This office gets many returned copies from the postoffice authorities, undelivered on account of incorrect address. We have to pay postage, an unnecessary expense—and you do not get your **WORKER**.

Cracks Tax Whip

Multi-Millionaire Mellon Puts Congress Through Paces

By JAMES A. FREAR, Congressman, Tenth District, Wisconsin.

Backed by several million dollars spent in tax propaganda, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, last session, declared that \$300,000,000 in Federal tax cuts should be made by Congress along lines provided in a "scientific" bill then prepared by him for that purpose.

In face of predictions of dire disaster made by Mr. Mellon, Congress rejected his bill to exempt wealth, and acted on its own judgment, slashing far deeper into taxes than he planned, giving \$400,000,000 in tax relief to over 3,000,000 small taxpayers, wiping out many nuisance taxes and reducing all the lower and higher tax rates more "scientifically."

Secretary Mellon's 1924 bill, incidentally, would have saved Mr. Mellon personally about \$750,000 annually in income taxes, if his bill had been enacted into law.

A heavy treasury deficit was predicted by Mr. Mellon as a result of the 1924 law passed by Congress, but a huge surplus of \$290,000,000 he now reports which permits another tax cut. Congress will again slash taxes, and possibly to an amount of \$400,000,000 again, instead of limiting the tax cut to the sum recommended by Mr. Mellon.

Real Issue Before Congress

Whether the new tax cut will give increased exemptions and reduced rates for small taxpayers, together with a general wiping out of the remaining nuisance taxes, or whether Mr. Mellon's renewed plan to give heavy taxpayers the biggest slice of the melon, that is the issue before Congress.

Specifically, Secretary Mellon now demands from Congress a cut in high surtaxes from the 40 per cent maximum rate to a 20 per cent rate, or one-half of the tax on large incomes. This tax was reduced from 50 per cent to 40 per cent last session.

Repeal of the federal inheritance and gift tax laws he also demands, together with a repeal of the publicity of tax payments, which law was passed last session.

The effect of these laws can best be understood by specific illustration rather than by a maze of figures.

Take the case of Secretary Mellon's personal fortunes as affected by the measures he asks Congress to enact into law.

What Mr. Mellon Saves

Under existing law, graduated surtaxes now reach 40 per cent maximum on all incomes over \$500,000. Mr. Mellon paid \$1,882,600 tax in 1925 under that law. A cut in surtaxes of from 40 per cent to 20 per cent will reduce his tax on the same income to \$1,028,182. This would be a direct

saving to him of \$854,000 annually, based on his 1925 tax payment, or the saving would be 70 times his annual salary as Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary Mellon demands repeal of the Federal inheritance taxes. Under existing law a graduated tax rate reaches up to 40 per cent maximum on estates over \$10,000,000. This rate would collect a tax of about \$100,000,000 from the Mellon \$300,000,000 estate, after his death. He demands that the entire law be repealed.

Forty-five States have State inheritance tax laws, and under the last Federal law a credit of 25 per cent on the Federal tax is given for estate taxes paid to the State. This avoids double taxation on estates and in part meets the situation that throws Florida open to wealthy tax dodgers. The credit should be larger, and if entire would not reach over one-quarter of the Federal tax collections under existing rates.

Scheme to Help Rockefeller

Secretary Mellon also insists on a repeal of the gift tax law which reaches only gifts over \$50,000 made during life, thereby avoiding estate taxes. An illustration of its needs comes from the vast Rockefeller fortune given to the son without any tax during the life-time of the owner.

The combined normal and surtax rates on incomes in this country reach 43 per cent on incomes of \$150,000 to \$200,000. The same income is taxed in England 52½ per cent or a rate 20 per cent higher than the rate in this country, which Mr. Mellon demands shall be cut in half.

A combined maximum tax rate of 43 per cent, as stated in our laws for a \$150,000 income, reaches a maximum of 60 per cent tax in Canada, or about 40 per cent more is collected in Canada on large incomes than in this country, yet our maximum rates are to be cut in half by Mr. Mellon's direction.

Britain's Inheritance Tax

The maximum inheritance tax rate in Great Britain of 40 per cent is about the same as our own rate, excepting that a 10 per cent legacy duty is sometimes added there. Higher rates exist there, however, on smaller estates, so that with a population less than one-half our own, the inheritance tax annually collected in Great Britain is about three times the Federal tax paid here, or the average inheritance collection there per capita is six times our own.

These are the surtaxes and inheritance taxes and gift taxes that Mr. Mellon de-

mands shall be cut in half or entirely repealed, notwithstanding they are modest in comparison with tax rates now in force in Great Britain and Canada.

Incidentally, a saving to Mr. Mellon of \$854,000 annually in income taxes to be supplemented by \$100,000,000 inheritance taxes if his plan prevails may affect the Secretary's judgment when making these demands.

Why Publicity Is Needed

Secretary Mellon demands also a repeal of the limited tax publicity provision enacted last session. These tax returns, it is contended by publicity supporters, should be open to inspection so that methods of tax evasion in withholding profits or by other means may be reached by law, or by a more effective administration of the law.

Secretary Mellon plans to pay off our \$20,000,000,000 national debt in 25 years, whereas he has given foreign debtors 62 years on promissory notes that may be later renewed.

First, an administrative officer, charged with the enforcement of penalties and other laws, has a strong personal interest in the result and is strongly opposed to these taxes as they now stand. Again, the laws he demands to have repealed or rates drastically reduced so far as large taxpayers are concerned, are less than the rates now in force in Great Britain, which is a government from which we obtained much of our financial system.

Using the Administration Whip

More important, the demands of Secretary Mellon are voiced as the demands of the administration. When he speaks, Congress is asked and expected to "stand by the President."

Representatives seeking to represent their constituents and the country under their Constitutional oaths, who do not surrender their views to Secretary Mellon are declared irregular, and insurgent. They are uncereemoniously thrown off committees in order that the committeemen will carry out the will of the administration, and what is true of committee membership is equally true of party membership in the House under the new order.

Thus an amazing triple tax somersault is now peremptorily demanded from Congress by the powerful political and financial ringmasters developed by the war.

The same interests now wielding the whip were recently defeated in the House on the dye embargo, retroactive profits tax repeal, involving \$450,000,000, a general sales tax, ship subsidy, and the same interests also unsuccessfully opposed the soldiers' bonus law and postoffice employees' law.

By a close vote, the House may surrender to Secretary Mellon its sole constitutional duty of drafting the revenue law, and so reverse its action of last session. That is one reason why the Senate is expected, as in 1921, to write the tax bill this session.

FIGHTS FAVORITISM



CONGRESSMAN JAMES A. FREAR, Wisconsin, who "beat" the Mellon Tax Bill last session, lost his committee appointment therefor, but fights on against privilege.

Who Owns the Air?

Congress is Asked to Name Broadcasting Masters

SO-CALLED independent broadcasters are fearful of what Congress is going to do about control of the air. Hitherto the U. S. Department of Commerce has had the say so as to licensing radio stations. Now, since the radio conference in November, Secretary Herbert Hoover has been seeking new powers from Congress.

There is little doubt that the ether is crowded, but independent broadcasters declare that this condition merely offers an excuse for eliminating small broadcasting stations, and favoring the larger controlled by the radio trust. Yes, the radio trust appears to be a possibility.

Our old friend, the General Electric, who seems intent on owning the world with an electric barbed wire fence around it, seems to be the moving spirit in the new radio trust. It is associated with another old friend of organized electrical workers—the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; with the Radio Corporation of America, believed to be General Electric's corporation child, and with the Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

Boston Leads Battle

The city of Boston has recently brought suit against the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, a subsidiary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Samuel Silverman, assistant corporation counsel of Boston, recently gave an interview to the Hearst papers in which he declared: "This alleged radio trust plans to connect radio broadcasting with the telephone, so the people will have to pay for radio entertainment. It would be done with a little attachment on the telephone. It is one of the greatest schemes of the ages."

Mr. Silverman went on to say: "The findings of the alleged radio trust hearings undoubtedly will be brought into the complaint of Boston against the telephone companies."

Even before the Boston case against the Bell System started, the Federal Trade Commission had begun an investigation of the alleged radio trust. The hearings were held in New York City. Charles A. Heiss, controller of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was called. According to the Associated Press reports, Mr. Heiss testified "that the company owned a majority of the stock of the Empire City Subway Company, Ltd., one of the most important electrical units in the city. Counsel for the Commission charged that this constituted a monopoly of the radio industry in New York, because any broadcasting not done directly

from the individual stations must be accomplished by leading a wire from the place where the broadcaster is speaking to the broadcasting station through one of the Empire Subway Company's conduits."

Mr. Heiss also said "The telephone company owned 491,466 common shares, no par value, of the Western Electric Company, named jointly in the commission's complaint." He said the Western Electric had an issue of 500,000 shares of common stock. It was used by the telephone company as a manufacturing and supply company, he testified.

The charge against the General Electric is not a new one. Samuel Untermeyer, counsel for the Lockwood committee investigating building costs in New York State, declared that the General Electric fixed prices at which jobbers and retailers were to sell products; bought up control of competing firms; and purchased competing foreign patents.

Ether Crowded Desperately

"Every solitary channel in the ether," said Mr. Hoover in his address to the conference, "is occupied by at least one broadcasting station and many of them by several. * * * We can no longer deal on the basis that there is room for everybody on the radio highways."

Last year there were 115 stations rated at 500 watts. Now there are 197 such stations. A year ago only two stations were equipped to use an excess of 500 watts. Of the new stations 32 are equipped to use 1,000 watts, 25 to use 5,000 watts and two a still higher power, making fifty-nine in all against two last year. A year ago all stations of 500 watts and over were using a total of 67,500 watts. Today they use 236,500 watts, or a 250 per cent increase.

Today every solitary channel in the ether is occupied by at least one broadcasting station and many of them by several. Of the 578 stations, 197 are using at least 500 watts of power and there are now pending before the Department of Commerce over 175 applications for new licenses.

The capital investment in a good station has arisen to upward of \$150,000 and to provide technical staff, good talent, and interconnection the cost of operation has arisen to as much as \$100,000 per annum and frequently more.

Here, then, are the ingredients of a new monopoly fight. Congress will be asked to act as arbiter. But before Congress does, it will be necessary to get the facts. Another investigation looms.

The fortune of the trade unionist is in his own hands. The collective body of American workers can accomplish any end

by mass effort. The great cause can be served most immediately by persistent buying of Union Label products.

Hetch-Hetchy Redeemed

Electrical Worker and Six Others Supersede Betrayers

By C. D. MULL, Press Secretary, L. U. 151, San Francisco

San Francisco surely did some house cleaning at the City Hall. Every one that was mixed up in any way with the sell-out of Hetch-Hetchy Power to the Pacific Gas and Electric Co., from the leader of the Board of Supervisors down to the City Attorney will have lots of time after January 8, 1926, to take care of his own private affairs. For the voters on November 3 informed them in no uncertain terms that they did not want them to govern the city any longer.

We elected one electrical worker to the Board of Supervisors—Bro. W. P. Stanton. He is one of the charter members of L. U. 151, and has been its president since 1914. In his 25 years of work for organized labor he has never drawn a cent of salary for his services. He was a delegate to the 18th regular convention this year held at Seattle and went without compensation. Entering the Board of Supervisors is also his first venture into politics. His election found Locals 6 and 151 working side by side. No. 6 to a man did all it possibly could to put Brother Stanton over and the job was done.

While there were 35 candidates in the field for the 9 jobs, there were really only 18 in the sale. The San Francisco Daily News, a Scripp-Howard paper; two Hearst papers, San Francisco Examiner and the Call, got behind what was known as the cleanup ticket, backing two Supervisors for reelection and seven new ones. The other was known as the "sell-outers"; six up for reelection. Their highest vote when the votes were counted

was 11,155 below the low man on the cleanup ticket.

We expect the new body will get busy soon after taking office, and bring the power in, procure a distributing plant, so the people will begin to get some return on the \$55,000,000 they have invested in their water and power plant. The election records the first

WORTH RECOGNIZED



BRO. W. P. STANTON,
L. U. 151.

Elected to San Francisco Board of Supervisors on Public Ownership Platform.

time that there has ever been such a cleanup in the City Hall, unless it was when the Schmitz Rulf gang went out. This same Schmitz also went down, and out for good, this time. The people gave him another chance by electing him a supervisor 8 years ago, but he could not keep away from the moneyed interests. It is likely he is gone for good this time. The main thing is that the cleanup supervisors will be in the majority after January 8 and the electrical workers will have an A-1 representative on the board.

CHEER UP

(Written especially for the Electrical Worker)
The world grows better every day,
Contrary babble notwithstanding;
Progress is bound to lead the way,
The ship of justice find a landing.

We can't build futures with a prayer,
Religious chaff is hardly candid;
Don't wait for good things "over there,"
'Tis here that we should all be banded.

Tomorrow brings another task,
Some good will show, like yesterday;
Tho' right may hide behind fate's mask,
Wrong cannot hold the world at bay.

Big battles will be lost, perhaps,
The game of life can't be mere play,
But regardless of all handicaps
The world grows better every day.

—D. N. R.



Miniature of Hetch-Hetchy Mocassin Creek Power House, City-Owned, used as float by L. U. 151. It was Hetch-Hetchy Power that brought down the Mayor Ralph reactionary government in November.



EDITORIAL



Christmas Brings Relief The mad race of life is crazy and terrible. Every body is struggling, slaving, scheming, to get "set." It's do something or be done, make good or make room. Drive, drive, drive. Drive yourself. Drive others. It's bustle, hustle—go at top speed. Work somewhere or someone. Work and save. Save and work. Fight and fear. Sweat and suffer—then worry and grieve.

Christmastime therefore comes again as a relief. It's the season of peace. It has somewhat a comforting effect on us. It helps us for the moment to forget the struggle, to look forward to brighter and happier days.

So all welcome to Christmas! May you and yours enjoy it to the fullest. Be as happy as you can. If sad, just remember that pains and disappointments, sorrows and set-backs, are the lot of all. None of us escape them. They are a big part of life—a part of the merry game.

Be thankful that there is a Labor Movement, that the future is ours to do with as we will.

Another Year As we grow older the years seem to pass more quickly. Another is about to end and we will hear the usual cheap, sentimental rot about "Love one another." Yes, "love one another," when empty stomachs are pitted against stuffed bank vaults. When man is robbed by man, class by class.

We will swear off and swear on. Many will swear to do the right, square thing when they mean to do nothing of the sort. If they did they would not wait until New Year's to make up their minds. They would repent on the spot.

All of us had our pains and disappointments in the past year. But generally we fared better than in the previous year. This organization and the Labor Movement made considerable progress—and when the Movement progresses we progress as individuals. When it suffers we suffer.

What the new year holds in store for us no one knows. We will be thrown here and there and struggle and strive the best we know how. The Labor Movement will gain a little here and a little there. Most of us will be as good as we can—as good as conditions will let us be. All men are not bad because they want to be. Most of them simply cannot help it. They have little or no choice.

We expect a good year. We expect to make considerable gains. But come what may, stick to the Labor Movement. Cling to it as your only weapon of self-defense. It has achieved wonders in the face of the most powerful influences of society. It sprang from the hearts of men who wanted a better life, and were willing to fight for it. It has survived all these years in spite of treason, jails and starvation, bullets, bayonets and injunctions.

This great Movement has grown stronger year by year, uprooting ignorance, destroying shams, exposing scoundrels and

quacks—and waging a constant battle for better, brighter homes—better manhood—womanhood, for a finer, grander country. It has given us a chance to feel proud—to know what it means to hold up our heads and be men.

Take a Yellow Dog Of all the advice tumbling down from the bench this is about the limit. Only a judge would have the crust to offer it. It comes from Chief Justice Travis of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

“Vote the straight Republican ticket regardless of the qualifications of the candidate for office. If your parents told you, and you knew it to be true, that the mail carrier who delivers letters to your door was an immoral man, would that prevent you from accepting a letter from him? The same proposition holds in politics. Even though you know a man to be incompetent, even though you know him to be immoral, vote for him because he represents the Republican ticket.”

How is that for 100 per cent Americanism? And yet some people still think judges are sacred cows. God help us if we all followed all of their advice.

Only those who are the prey of quacks; who march in political parades, climb on band wagons, buy patent medicines, go to fortune tellers and believe what they read in the papers—only these now have any respect for such judges and pay any attention to what they say.

Holding the Bag Another skeleton is let out of the political closet. General Wood wanted to be president instead of Harding. Procter, the soap king, of Cincinnati, agreed to be Wood's angel. He got others to help him underwrite a fund of \$1,120,000.00 to be used to “sell” Wood to the 1920 Republican Convention. Procter advanced the cash, the others agreeing to pay later.

But things went wrong. Harry Daugherty proved a better “salesman” than Procter. He chummed with the “boys” in his hotel bedroom and doubtless raised the ante—so Wood was thrown overboard and Harding got the nomination. Now Procter is squawking because he advanced the cash and paid the bills and his friends refused to come through with their share. So the angel of soap fame has gone to Court to collect.

Yes, it is tough to be left holding such a big bag for a dead horse—even if you are a millionaire.

Criminal Indifference “A criminal is not a human being. Away with him, let us forget”—this is the attitude of society. The result—a vicious circle of crime—rottenness and disease inside of prison walls—and a system of convict labor that is barbarous, debasing and indefensible. A suppressed copy of the Weekly Clarion published by the prisoners of Missouri penitentiary, has just reached the outside. It contains the following indictment:

“Much corruption is manufactured directly by the very institution that supposedly exists for the correction of evil.

“Through its own criminal ignorance and indifference, this country has foisted upon it by an unscrupulous but keen-minded product of the New York underworld a prison factory trust controlling the convict labor of seventeen state

penitentiaries employing something more than ten thousand men and women convicts, working under conditions that for cruelty and menace to life and health equal and probably in some instances surpass those endured by the Negroes in slavery. The profits to this trust are estimated to exceed ten million dollars a year and each dollar wet in human blood and coined in human agony.

"These convict-made goods, consisting of garments for men, women and children, well made and of the best materials, but in many instances saturated with disease germs, are sold under the manufacture labels of reliable firms and retailed by some of our best department stores to an unsuspecting public."

"Corruption is being sown behind the bars. Our penal institutions have been made crime-producing factories and are turning out past masters in criminality to instigate more crime."

Our prisons are still reeking with crime after all these years of agitation. The Labor Movement has denounced and worked against it year by year. The people do not care. They do not know nor are they concerned in how prisons are managed, how prisoners are treated. They call themselves civilized—when they haven't the slightest interest in the thousands of unfortunate victims of heredity and environment who will fill our prisons.

It is refreshing, it is encouraging, to see the prisoners themselves speak out so boldly in defense of fair play.

The Business of Lying Driving a cold, steel bayonet into the soft, warm flesh of a man is no nice job. You must hate him bitterly before you can relish the task. To create hate there must be lying. You must not know the truth about the enemy. If you did you would find that he, too, was being told lies about you—that he, too, after all, was a pretty decent, peaceful sort of fellow and had no real desire to kill anybody. If you were permitted to know him you would rebel at the bloody business of shooting off his arms and legs, gouging out his eyes, cutting him into shreds or butchering his women and children.

War is based on hate. Hate is based on lies. No lies no war. Every country, therefore, employs its official and recognized liar who manufactures the lies and sends them on down the line. The chief liar for England was General J. V. Charteris. A few weeks ago the General made a speech in New York and boasted about some of the lies he manufactured about the Germans.

He smilingly related the fake story about Germans boiling down the bodies of dead soldiers in order to make fertilizer; about the Germans cutting off the hands of Belgian children, cutting off the breasts of Belgian women; how photographs and "diaries" were faked to support these lies and show the "terrible" atrocities committed by the enemy.

Yes, it is a rotten, filthy business. But war is war—and lying is lying. Running a war without wholesale lying is like running a steam engine without steam.

Being Sincere Just because a man is sincere does not mean anything. A lunatic is sincere. Sincere but senseless. Sincerity does not make up for foolishness. A pickpocket is sincere—in his desire to pick your pocket. A murderer is sincere—in his desire to kill. A bigot is sincere—and would burn you at the stake if you questioned his sincerity. The vicious labor hater is often a sincere man, but a scoundrel just the same. Some of the worst liars we know are "sincere" liars, energetic liars.

So it makes us tired to hear: "But he is sincere." What of it? Sincerity does not make up for a man's shortcomings. It is no excuse for childishness, stupidity, crookedness, blindness or ignorance. It does not make a man right when he is wrong.

What a man does is what counts. Sincerity is nothing—unless you are reasonable, fair and open-minded.

Voluntary Boosting Rapid rise into popular favor of the American Federationist, edited by William Green, is pleasing to all unionists. President Green has made the Federationist an authority in its field in a year's time. It is attractive in appearance, dignified in tone, yet uncompromising in its loyalty to labor and social causes. It is always fair-minded, accurate of fact, full of variety and interest. The Central Law Journal says of the Federationist, "If every employer should read it, it would do much toward minimizing the misunderstandings between employers and employees." And the New Republic says, "Shows real vitality. We shall be surprised if the Federationist does not increase its circulation and influence under the editing." That is, of course, what all good unionists are anxious to see happen. The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL can unqualifiedly recommend the American Federationist to its readers. It does not overlap the field of the Journal. It can be had for \$2.00 a year, by addressing William Green, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Progress Reported Seldom, if ever, is a periodical allowed to see immediate practical results of its labors. Fortunately for the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, it has been so ordered. Soon after publication of our October number, dealing with Workers' Education, we received a communication from the Philadelphia Labor College, saying, "The encouragement given your members by your special number of the Worker on Workers' Education for October, together with our efforts locally resulted in the organization of the officers and executive board member of Local No. 98 into a study group on Shop-Economics—the economics of their trade."

Without assuming too much, we may say that this is very gratifying. And we may add that there is keen interest in Workers' Education through the United States judged by the number of letters we have received approving of the October number. In January, we shall carry more articles on education, including one on the activities of the Philadelphia Labor College.

Not An Advertisement The general trend of land values in this country presents a paradox. In the city, they are up; in the country, they are down. But our civilization seems to be destined to remain an industrial civilization, that is, men will continue to concentrate in cities. This means that the rising land values of our towns tosses up a hard problem for workers. If they are ever going to own homes they must acquire property soon, or be cut off from one of the principal sources of human satisfaction. A word to the wise, etc.

Consistency is essential to sound character. And what union man can lay claim to consistency if he does not support his fellows by demanding the Union Label?



Preying on Unions

Insidious Tricks of Employers Denounced by Firemen

The following is part of the proceedings of the 30th convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen:

NO greater menace has ever confronted the interests of railroad workers than the present policy of some railroad managements to get complete control of the employees and wean them away from their various legitimate craft organizations. This policy these railroad managements seek to put into effect through the instrumentality of company unions, veterans' associations, etc., and insurance and other schemes of their own creation. Through these associations and schemes they propose to control their employees during their leisure hours and in their private affairs with the paramount end in view of undermining and ultimately eliminating the employees' own craft organizations and thus leaving them helpless victims of the oppression and exploitation of railroad officials assigned to the task of accomplishing this result.

Much has already appeared in the magazine regarding this fell purpose of certain railroad companies to make their employees an easy prey for unlimited exploitation by thus depriving them of the protection of their craft organizations and getting complete control of their lives. The efforts of certain railroad employing interests along this line are both persistent and insidious. Nothing is being left undone and no expense is being spared to make effective the various designs whereby it is sought to attain this end. Even the base expedient is resorted to of dividing railroad workers into separate camps designated by religious affiliations—of utilizing their religious and fraternal identities in promoting the general campaign these railroad managements have inaugurated for their complete subjugation.

Thirtieth Convention Takes Action

Our 30th convention took decisive and determined action in regard to combating this entire scheme for the proposed enslavement of railroad employees. The subject was given thorough discussion and the policy of our organization in the premises was then defi-

nately and emphatically determined and to this policy every member of our organization is expected to adhere. The recommendation of the Committee on Protective Department, which committee considered this subject, was adopted by the convention and thus became, not only the policy but as well a law of our Brotherhood. Said recommendation is as follows:

"That this convention go on record as declaring organizations such as Mutual Benefit Associations, Provident and Loan Associations, Athletic Associations, Veterans' Associations, Old Timers' Clubs, the Square Club (for Masons only), the K. C. Club (for Catholics only), the Women's Aid, The System Fraternity or other organizations for employees promoted and maintained by the railroad companies to be a menace to this Brotherhood and detrimental to the interest of our members.

"That any member of this Brotherhood who fails to relinquish his membership in any such club or organization shall automatically forfeit any office he may hold in this Brotherhood, either in the Grand Lodge, General Grievance Committees, Legislative Committees or Local Lodges and shall not be eligible for nomination or election to any office in any department of this Brotherhood nor shall he be permitted to attend any convention of the Grand Lodge, meeting of any General Grievance Committee, Legislative Committee or of any Local Lodge while he holds membership in any such organization.

"We further recommend that this convention go on record as declaring 'Employer Group Insurance' to be a menace to this Brotherhood. That the use of coercion or intimidation in any form in getting men to take this group insurance should be treated by the members as an attack on this Brotherhood, a grievance against its members and be dealt with accordingly and that the economic strength of this Brotherhood be used if necessary to stamp it out.

"We further recommend that our International President be authorized to request the cooperation of the other standard railroad organizations in stamping out these evils."

NOTICE TO ALL OFFICERS OF LOCAL UNIONS

Please check upon the local information carried in the union directory in the November issue of the WORKER, and advise this office of any corrections. The Directory will go to press January 10, 1926, in a pamphlet form to be issued in bulk to locals. It will be issued hereafter every quarter. An urgent request is made to locals for full cooperation in getting all corrections into this office on time, so that the directory will be correct.

WHAT THE NEW YEAR WILL BRING ELECTRICAL WORKERS!

A Modern Magazine

A modern, 9 x 12 sized magazine, new throughout, keeping, though, the old proud spirit of the Brotherhood, glorifying the printer's art. New illustrated covers. A greater emphasis on local correspondence. Touching a field covered by no other in the labor world.

Fiction

A serial story of vivid interest. Short stories of labor's struggles, triumphs and burdens.

Technical

A series of technical articles prepared in conjunction with the Electrical Department, University of Wisconsin. Continuation of the illuminating articles called "Constructive Hints."

Art

Reproductions of the famous paintings in conjunction with the National Academy of Design. Best photographs available in the field. Goody's famous cartoons.

Woman's Work

A new up-to-the-minute Woman's Department.

Industrial

Continued publication of exclusive stories and pictures showing the trend of the electrical industry, and water power development.

Comment

Editorials that somehow touch the heart and nerve of the JOURNAL'S reading public.

**An Achievement Memorializing What Cooperation of
Workers Can Do**

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



IN MEMORIAM



Bro. Harry G. Greene, of L. U. No. 83, and Business Agent for L. U. No. 40

Whereas Local Union No. 40 has suffered the loss of a true and loyal member who has been called to his final reward and words cannot express our sorrow,

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 40 keenly feel our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and commend them to Almighty God in their hour of trouble, and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silent meditation for a period of two minutes, and drape our charter for a period of thirty days.

Whereas our dear brother was as a father to us and no greater organizer of unionism, giving his all, that we may better our conditions.

Brother Greene was general organizer for the A. F. of L. and business agent of Local Union No. 40, I. B. E. W.

His sudden death on Saturday, November 7, after an illness of about a week, left us spell-bound.

He was removed from the office of L. U. No. 40 about a week previous to his demise, suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Other complications arose which he was unable to withstand. The funeral was held Tuesday, November 10, at 11:30 a. m., from the Bramble Funeral home. Interment was at Forest Hill Cemetery. Many large floral pieces were sent by friends of the deceased. The funeral was conducted by the members of Locals 83 and 40. During his industrious career he officiated as International Organizer for I. B. E. W., as well as Business Agent. Members of L. U. No. 40 class Brother Greene with Samuel Gompers, late President of the A. F. of L., having spent 35 years of his life in actual service as an organizer of the labor movement. He was as a father to the organization which he represented, and had he lived would undoubtedly have attained the desire in his heart to make a 100 per cent organization of the Studio Electricians. Local 40 has always recognized the deceased brother as a man of his word, finding him capable, efficient and trustworthy.

W. F. MOORE,
President.
R. F. MURRAY,
Recording Secretary.
G. F. REID,
Financial Secretary.

Bro. James T. Sacres, L. U. No. 36

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 36, I. B. E. W., have been called upon to pay our last respects to our esteemed brother, James T. Sacres, whose death called from our midst while in the faithful discharge of his duties.

Whereas we deeply regret the sad accident that has taken from us a loyal brother and one of the youth of our Local; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 36, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved ones, and commend them to Almighty God for consolation in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

O. J. SEYMOUR,
Recording Secretary.

Bro. Hugo Heier, L. U. No. 21

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 21, Philadelphia, Pa., deeply regret the sad accident that took from our midst our beloved brother, Hugo Heier; and

Whereas in his fellowship we have recognized him as a true and loyal member, unselfish and always ready to share the responsibilities of the Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. 21, I. B. E. W., extend their most sincere sympathy to his nearest kin and relatives in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his relatives, one to the International Office for publication in our official Journal and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local.

JOHN M. LINDSAY,
THEO. H. WOTOCHKE,
LEO McLATGILIN,
G. A. CUCHNEY,
Resolution Committee.

Bro. James A. Gorman, L. U. No. 349

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty to call from our midst our esteemed friend and brother, James A. Gorman, who was killed while performing his duties as an electrician in Miami; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 349, I. B. E. W., pay tribute to his memory by expressing our profound sorrow and extending to his wife and mother our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 349, I. B. E. W., stand in silent meditation for two minutes, and drape our charter for a period of thirty days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to his wife and mother, and that a copy be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

Bro. H. John Bangs, L. U. No. 567

Whereas Almighty God in His divine right has chosen to call Bro. John Bangs from our midst; and

Whereas Brother Bangs, by his unswerving devotion to duty and loyalty to purpose, had enshrined himself in our estimation as both friend and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we acknowledge the wisdom of God; and be it further

Resolved, That as both friend and loyal member he will be sincerely missed from our assemblies; and be it further

Resolved, That in entire respect for him our charter shall be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions forwarded to his home, a copy to the I. B. E. W. for publication in our Journal and a copy spread upon our records.

M. M. McKENNEY,
Secretary.

Bro. Rush E. Atkins, L. U. 725

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to call from his loved ones our esteemed brother, Rush Atkins, who has passed away after an extended illness; and

Whereas his death leaves a lasting memory in the hearts of his many friends and fellow workmen in the city of Terre Haute, where he was a member of Local No. 725 for several years; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow our heads in

humble submission to the Divine Will, we mourn no less the taking away of our beloved associate; and our heartfelt condolence is extended his beloved wife and members of his family and we commend them to the loving care of Him, who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family; that they be spread upon the minutes of this meeting of our Local Union and a copy be sent our Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for thirty days.

ALBERT F. FISCHER.
ORVAL G. DREIDMAN.
ASA W. NORWOOD.

Bro. K. C. Bley, L. U. No. 57

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst our beloved brother, K. C. Bley, better known to our members as "Dutch Bly," and

Whereas we deeply regret the sad circumstance which deprives us of the companionship of this true and loyal brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local Union and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

J. J. McAFEE,
Recording Secretary.

Bro. William E. Gelling, L. U. No. 2

We are sorry to report the death of our friend and brother, William E. Gelling, who died November 1, 1925, age 30 years. Brother Gelling was of a jolly disposition and in his years of service with the United Railways and as a brother member of Local No. 2, had made for himself a host of friends who will mourn for one who has crossed the Great Divide.

FRANK C. JONES.
GEORGE GAEGELE.
J. READY.

Bro. Chas. B. Selby, L. U. No. 46

Whereas our brother, Chas. B. Selby, having passed from this mortal life to the life beyond; and

Whereas we wish to extend our sympathy and love to his bereaved wife, his family, and friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That we do commend them to the care and consolation of the All-Wise Father; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Selby, a copy be sent to the Worker, and one be spread upon the minutes of this organization. Also that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

L. E. THOMAS.
A. L. SMITH.
P. F. KINNIE.

Bro. W. R. Adams, L. U. No. 66

Whereas it has pleased our Divine Maker in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst Bro. W. R. Adams; and

Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion which deprives us of the companionship of so kind and faithful a friend and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 66, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, extend its deepest sympathy to the family of our departed brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for the period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of our brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

W. C. PARRISH.
M. A. TEDFORD.
G. L. GARRETT.

Bro. Joseph Malik, L. U. No. 236 and L. U. No. 405

Whereas Local Unions Nos. 236 and 405 have suffered the loss of a true and loyal member, Bro. Joseph Malik, whose death occurred October 6, 1925;

Resolved, That the members of Local Unions Nos. 236 and 405 keenly deplore our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his parents, relatives and friends in their hour of bereavement;

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved parents.

EDMUND A. SOENS,
Financial Secretary, Local 236.

Bro. W. H. Addison, L. U. No. 944

Whereas the Heavenly Father has seen fit to take from our ranks our esteemed brother, W. H. Addison; and

Whereas Local Union No. 944 mourns the loss of its departed member; now be it

Resolved, That we extend to his widow our heartfelt sympathy, that we drape our charter for thirty days, and that a copy of this resolution be published in the Journal and one copy sent to his bereaved widow.

H. L. O'NEILL.
F. W. MILES.
H. NICHOLS.
F. X. MCGOVERN.
DAVE FINK.
B. W. BOWER.

Bro. Floyd Libby, L. U. No. 45

Whereas our Heavenly Father in His wisdom has removed from our midst a loyal member of our Brotherhood, Bro. Floyd Libby; and

Whereas Local Union No. 45 shares with his family, in the loss of husband and father, a brother who in his association with us had gained our honor and respect; therefore be it

Resolved, That in respect to his memory we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days, that we send a copy of these resolutions to his family, a copy for publication in the official Journal and spread a copy on our minutes.

FRANK HACKETT,
BRUNO PAEPLOW,
ROBERT WAUGH,
Committee.

Bro. Joseph R. Statia, L. U. No. 151

It is with sorrow we report the death of our late brother, Joseph R. Statia, who passed away November 1, 1925. Brother Statia leaves a wife and two daughters to mourn his death, besides the many friends he had made in the four and one-half years he has lived in this country. He was a true union man and will be sorely missed by his Local Union, especially his associates with whom he worked.

C. D. MULL,
Press Secretary.
R. G. MARSH.

Bro. Anthony Yoa, L. U. No. 43

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our beloved brother, Anthony Yoa; and

Whereas our brothers in this jurisdiction deplore their loss, we wish to express at this time how deeply we are indebted to our late brother for holding high the banner of true unionism among us at a time when many fell by the wayside; and

Whereas our dear brother's death is a great loss to his bereaved family and friends, we are certain that the knowledge of what he was in life will strengthen them to bear their trial and we commend them to the Great Consoler of humankind to aid them; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions

be sent to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, a copy sent to our International Office and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

L. P. WIEGAND,
G. L. SMITH,
Committee.

Bro. H. G. Greene, L. U. No. 83

"What the Lord giveth, so the Lord taketh away."

The Almighty in His infinite wisdom chose to call from his work of service here in California, Bro. H. G. Greene.

Brother Greene's life was dedicated to the uplifting of his fellow workers and Local No. 83 stands as a monument of his efforts here in California, so we, the members of Local No. 83, feel his absence most keenly; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a letter of condolence to be sent to the widow of Brother Greene, and the "Worker" be duly notified; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days and this action be spread on the minute book of our Local Union.

J. E. MACDONALD,
WM. EDWARDS,
CHAS. DWYER,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1925, INC. NOVEMBER 30, 1925.

L. U. No.	Name	Amount
45	Floyd Libbey.....	\$1,000.00
494	G. Liebner.....	1,000.00
83	T. Victory.....	475.00
944	W. H. Addison.....	1,000.00
725	R. E. Adkins.....	1,000.00
567	John Bangs.....	1,000.00
2	Wm. E. Gelling.....	1,000.00
20	Ernest Curtis.....	1,000.00
151	J. R. Statia.....	1,000.00
I. O.	Michael Carney.....	1,000.00
52	James A. Dunne.....	1,000.00
309	J. A. Stone.....	1,000.00
I. O.	W. L. Gleason.....	1,000.00
84	Wade Alls.....	300.00
638	Paul Knicker.....	475.00
20	M. J. Kosup.....	475.00
500	J. D. Kennedy.....	1,000.00
83	H. G. Greene.....	1,000.00
103	Wm. P. Kelleher.....	1,000.00
65	H. G. Fisler.....	1,000.00
46	C. B. Selby.....	1,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$18,725.00
Total claims paid from November 1 including November 30, 1925		\$18,725.00
Claims previously paid.....		651,175.00
		<hr/>
		\$669,900.00

Wealth accumulates through service to humanity's needs and desires. Ultimate consumers are all potential friends of the worker. When the Union Label's value is recognized by the general public, unionism will become the greatest force in the industrial world.

NOTICES

This is to certify that E. H. Umstead, a former member of Local Union No. 317, of Huntington, W. Va., is indebted to this Local \$276.30 for fines, etc. His description is as follows: Height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 165 pounds, approximately; hair, dark, mixed with gray; eyes, color unknown, but one is defective.

The last heard of him was on his way to Florida. As he has attempted to join the I. B. E. W. before this he may try again.

Anyone knowing of his whereabouts kindly notify L. U. No. 317, Huntington, W. Va.

E. H. C'URRY,
Press Secretary.
731 Washington Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of R. R. McAuliffe, card No. 350970, who paid last for June, 1925, in Local Union No. 66, of Houston, Texas, will please advise his brother, M. E. McAuliffe, 591 Lake Street, Ashtabula, Ohio.

The wife who demands the Union Label shows a becoming pride in her husband's social usefulness.

WHAT THEY WANT FOR CHRISTMAS

American Federation of Labor—
Abolishment of Child Labor.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—The industry 100 per cent organized.

Electrical Workers Journal—Every subscriber a reader and a booster.

Press Secretaries—Fountain Pens, typewriters, waste baskets! no knocks, please.

Bachie—International Press Secretaries Protective Association of the United States and Canada, taken from table and made the first order of business.

Wife—Fewer lodge nights.

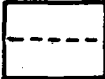

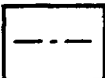
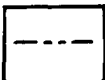
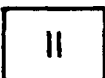


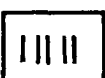


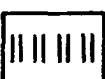

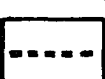
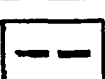
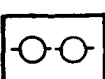
Husband—A woman's auxiliary—an electricalette organization for every local.

Financial Secretary—Every member in good standing—that means dough!

Business Agent—a job for every man 300 days of the year, and a little forbearance and appreciation, please.

EVERYBODY—A white, not a green Christmas. A wet, not a dry Christmas—not what you mean; we mean snow.

STANDARD SYMBOLS FOR WIRING PLANS—NO. 6

	Branch Circuit, Run Exposed
	Branch Circuit, Run Concealed Under Floor
	Signal Wires in Conduit Concealed Under Floor
	Signal Wires in Conduit Concealed Under Floor Above
	Tap Circuits Indicated by 2 Number 14 Conductors in $\frac{1}{2}$ " Conduit
	3 Number 14 Conductors in $\frac{1}{2}$ " Con- duit
	4 Number 14 Conductors in $\frac{3}{4}$ " Con- duit Unless Marked $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	5 Number 14 Conductors in $\frac{3}{4}$ " Con- duit
	6 Number 14 Conductors in 1" Con- duit Unless Marked $\frac{3}{4}$ "
	7 Number 14 Conductors in 1" Con- duit
	8 Number 14 Conductors in 1" Con- duit
<small>NOTE—If larger conductors than number 14 are used, use the same symbols and mark the conductor and conduit size on the run.</small>	
	Feeder Run Concealed Under Floor Above
	Feeder Run Exposed
	Feeder Run Concealed Under Floor
	Pole Line

CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

ARITHMETIC OF ELECTRICITY

In order to give a proper understanding of the arithmetic of electricity it becomes necessary to explain "Ohm's Law." The ambitious learner should not belittle the importance of this law in simple electrical figuring. A number of applications of the law will be worked out using every-day electrical problems.

Ohm's Law

The law, that considering a steady flow of electricity in a given circuit, the amount of current in amperes is equal to the electromotive force in volts divided by the resistance in ohms; this law was first announced by Ohm, the German scientist from whom it received its name.

The law may be expressed in three simple formulas:

$$(1) \text{ Current} = \frac{\text{Pressure}}{\text{Resistance}}$$

Which means

$$\text{Amperes} = \frac{\text{Volts}}{\text{Ohms}}$$

$$(2) \text{ Pressure} = \text{Current} \times \text{Resistance}$$

Which means

$$\text{Volts} = \text{Amperes} \times \text{Ohms}$$

$$(3) \text{ Resistance} = \frac{\text{Pressure}}{\text{Current}}$$

Which means

$$\text{Ohms} = \frac{\text{Volts}}{\text{Amperes}}$$

Simple Current Problems

$$\text{Amperes} = \frac{\text{Volts}}{\text{Ohms}}$$

(1) What current can 100 volts force through 10 ohms?

Solution:

$$\frac{\text{Volts } 100}{\text{Ohms } 10} = 10 \text{ amperes}$$

$$100 \div 10 = 10 \text{ amperes}$$

(2) A small plant delivers 800 volts, the resistance is 20 ohms. What is the current?

Solution:

$$\frac{\text{Volts } 800}{\text{Ohms } 20} = 40 \text{ amperes}$$

$$\text{Ohms } 20$$

(3) The resistance of the coils in an electric bell is 150 ohms. What current flows when a pressure of 300 volts is applied?

$$300 \div 150 = 2 \text{ amperes}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Volts } 300 \\ \text{Ohms } 150 \end{array} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

(4) What current flows in an industrial grid heater in an electric crane car, pressure 550 volts, resistance 100 ohms?

Solution:

$$\text{Volts } 550$$

$$= 5\frac{1}{2} \text{ amperes}$$

$$\text{Ohms } 100$$

$$550 \div 100 = 5\frac{1}{2} \text{ amperes}$$

(5) An incandescent lamp has a hot resistance of 400 ohms. It is placed across a 110-volt circuit. How much current flows?

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Volts } 110 \\ \text{Amperes} = \frac{\text{Ohms } 400}{} = 0.275 \text{ amperes} \\ 110 \div 400 = 0.275 \text{ amperes} \end{array}$$

Current—(flow of electricity along a conductor.)

Pressure—(that which causes the current to flow.)

Resistance—(that which regulates the flow of current.)

Simple Voltage Problems

Remember Voltage or Pressure is that which causes the current to flow.

(1) What voltage is required to force 10 amperes through two ohms resistance?

Formula for voltage is

$$\text{Volts} = \text{Amperes} \times \text{Ohms}$$

Solution:

$$= 2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ volts}$$

$$\text{Amp. Ohms}$$

Answer: 20 volts required.

(2) To ring a certain electric bell requires $\frac{1}{4}$ ampere. The resistance of the bell coils is 12 ohms. What voltage is required?

Solution:

Use voltage formula.

$$\text{Voltage} = \frac{1}{4} \times 12 = \frac{12}{4} \text{ or } 3 \text{ volts required}$$

(3) What voltage will produce a current of 10 amperes through a resistance of 15 ohms?

Solution:

Use voltage formula.

$$\text{Voltage} = 10 \times 15 = 150 \text{ volts required}$$

(4) The hot resistance of a lamp is 220 ohms; it uses $\frac{1}{2}$ an ampere of current. What is the voltage?

Use the voltage formula.

$$\text{Volts} = \frac{1}{2} \times 220 = 110 \text{ volts}$$

Answer: 110 volts.

(5) A small lamp requires 0.4 amps. to make it burn. The resistance is 8 ohms. What is the pressure?

Use the voltage formula.

$$\text{Volts} = 0.4 \times 8 = \frac{32}{10} = 3.2 \text{ volts required}$$

Simple Resistance Problems

Remember Resistance is that which regulates the flow of current.

$$\text{Resistance} = \frac{\text{Pressure}}{\text{Current}}$$

Which means

$$\text{Ohms} = \text{Volts} \div \text{Amperes}$$

(1) An electric heater has a voltage of 550 and a current of 4 amperes. What is the resistance?

Solution:

$$550 \div 4 = 137.5 \text{ ohms}$$

Answer: 137.5 ohms.

(2) An arc lamp uses 6 amperes on a 110-volt circuit. What is the resistance?

Solution:

Use resistance formula.

$$\frac{110}{6} = 110 \div 6 = 18 \text{ } 1\text{-}3 \text{ ohms. Ans.}$$

(3) An incandescent lamp uses 0.5 amperes on a 110-volt circuit. What is the resistance of the lamp when burning?

$$\frac{110}{0.5} = 220 \text{ ohms}$$

$$110 \div \frac{1}{2} = 220 \text{ ohms. Ans.}$$

(4) Through what resistance will 125 volts force 5 amperes?

$$\frac{125}{5} = \frac{25}{1} = 25$$

$$125 \div 5 = 25 \text{ ohms. Ans.}$$

(5) An electric soldering iron uses 1.5 amperes on a 150-volt circuit. What is the resistance?

$$\frac{150}{1.5} = 100 \text{ ohms}$$

$$150 \times 2 = \frac{300}{2} \div 1.5 \text{ or } \frac{3}{2} = \frac{300}{2} \div \frac{3}{2} =$$

100 ohms

or

$$\frac{300}{2} \div \frac{3}{2} = \frac{300}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{100}{1} = 100$$

Simple Watt Problems

The watt is a unit of power. The number of watts is found by multiplying the amperes \times volts. Lamps of all kinds are rated as 50-watt, 75-watt, 200-watt or other sizes covering a wide range.

Formula:

$$\text{Watts} = \text{Amperes} \times \text{Volts}$$

(1) An arc lamp takes 5 amperes on a

110-volt circuit. How many watts are used?

Solution:

$$5 \times 110 = 550 \text{ watts. Ans.}$$

(2) An electric radiator uses 6 amperes on a 110-volt circuit. What is the amount of watts used?

$$6 \times 110 = 660 \text{ watts}$$

(3) An electric flat iron uses 6.25 amperes on a 110-volt circuit. What is the wattage of the flat?

$$6.25 \times 110 = 687\frac{1}{2} \text{ watts}$$

Simple Explanation of a Watt

The watt is merely a unit of power, and denotes the power used when one volt causes one ampere of current to flow. The watts consumed when any given current flows under any pressure can always be found by multiplying the current in amperes by the pressure in volts.

(4) What power is consumed by a motor which runs on a 220-volt circuit, if it takes 4 amperes?

$$\text{Watts} = \text{Amperes} \times \text{Volts}$$

$$= 4 \times 220$$

$$\text{Power} = 880 \text{ watts}$$

(5) What would be the watts consumed by a 32 candlepower carbon filament lamp, which uses 3.5 watts per candlepower?

$$\text{Watts} = 32 \times 3.5 = 112 \text{ watts}$$

Electric Horsepower

An electric horsepower is measured in watts. This unit is named in honor of James Watt, a Scottish engineer and inventor, famous for his improvements in the design of the steam engine.

An electric horsepower is the unit of electrical work expressed in 746 watts. To express the rate of doing electrical work in mechanical horsepower units, divide the number of watts delivered to a motor by 746.

(1) A certain motor uses 11,190 watts. How many horsepower are used?

Solution:

Divide 11,190 by 746.

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \text{ horsepower} \\ \text{Answer: } 746 \overline{) 11,190} \\ \underline{ 746} \\ 3730 \\ \underline{ 3730} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

(2) Some small motors use 7,833 watts to operate. How many horsepower are used?

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{r} 10\frac{1}{2} \text{ horsepower} \\ \text{Answer } 746 \overline{) 7,833} \\ \underline{ 746} \\ 373 \\ \underline{ 373} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

(3) The electric lighting load of a building uses 37,300 watts. How many horsepower are used?

Solution:

Answer: 50 horsepower

$$\begin{array}{r} 746 \overline{) 37,300} \\ \underline{3730} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Kilowatt

A kilowatt is a unit of electric power equal to 1,000 watts, especially applied to the output of electric generators and the sale of electricity for all purposes.

As the watt is equal to $\frac{1}{746}$ horsepower,
 $\frac{1000}{746}$
 the kilowatt equals $\frac{1000}{746}$ or 1.34 horsepower

Simple Kilowatt Problems

The output of a small plant totals 75,000 watts. How many kilowatts are delivered?

Solution:

Answer: 75 kilowatts

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \overline{) 75,000} \\ \underline{7000} \\ 5000 \\ \underline{5000} \end{array}$$

Kilowatt Hour

A kilowatt hour is the work performed by one kilowatt during one hour's time. This measurement is determined by a recording watt meter measuring in terms of kilowatt hours. The kilowatt hour rate for electric lighting, heating and power work varies from 1 cent to 20 or 25 cents per kilowatt hour depending upon the section and industrial use of great quantities of power.

Simple Kilowatt Hour Problems

(1) How much work is done in one day of 8 hours by a 150-kilowatt generator running full load?

Solution:

$$150 \times 8 = 1200 \text{ kilowatt hours}$$

What would this power cost at 4 cents per kilowatt hour?

$$1200 \times 4 \text{ cents} = \$48$$

(2) At 15 cents per kilowatt hour what is the cost of burning 100 lamps for 8 hours if each lamp consumes 50 watts?

Power consumed:

$$\begin{aligned} 100 \times 50 &= 5,000 \text{ watts} = 5 \text{ kilowatts} \\ \text{Kilowatt hours} &= 8 \times 5 \times 40 \text{ kilowatt hrs.} \\ \text{Cost} &= 40 \times 15 \text{ cents} = \$6. \text{ Answer.} \end{aligned}$$

(3) How much will it cost to run a 40

ampere 110-volt motor full load for 10 hours at 10 cents per kilowatt hour?

$$\text{Watts} = 40 \times 110 = 4400 = 4.25 \text{ kilowatts}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kilowatt hours} &= 10 \times 4.25 = \\ &= 44 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cost} = 44 \times 10 \text{ cents} = \$4.40$$

Efficiency

No electrical machine gives out all the power it receives. The percentage which it does give out is called its efficiency. Accordingly a motor that gives out 9 kilowatts for every 10 kilowatts it receives is said to have an efficiency of 90 per cent. If it only gives out 8 kilowatts for every 10 kilowatts it has an efficiency of only 80 per cent.

Formula:

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Output}}{\text{Input}}$$

A 3-horsepower motor requires 3.2 horsepower to drive it. What is the efficiency?

$$\frac{\text{Output } 3.0}{\text{Input } 3.2} = 94 \text{ per cent efficiency}$$

The efficiency of any device is always less than 100 per cent.

Instruments for Power Measurement

In using watt meters, or ammeters for accurate power measurement they should be connected to the circuit in such a way as to cause as small an error as possible. In very accurate the errors due to power consumed by instruments must be corrected.

Thomson Watt hour meter is a small shunt motor, the speed of which is proportional to the rate of power consumption. Armature current proportional to voltage; field proportional. Opposing torque supplied by eddy currents in the disk which revolves between permanent magnetic poles.

The Megger is a rugged portable instrument for rapidly measuring insulation resistance.

Power Units and Work Units

The power units are:

(a) Electrical—Watt

$$\text{Kilowatt} = 1000 \text{ watts}$$

(b) Mechanical—Foot pounds per minute

$$\text{Horsepower} = 33,000$$

$$\text{Foot pound per minute}$$

(c) Heat—British Thermal unit per second

$$\text{Calories per second}$$

The common units of work or energy are

Electrical—Watt second

$$\text{Kilowatt-hour}$$

Mechanical—Foot pound

$$\text{Horsepower-hour}$$

Heat—British Thermal unit

$$\text{Calorie}$$

$$1 \text{ kilowatt} = 1.34 \text{ horsepower}$$

$$1 \text{ British Thermal unit} = 1055 \text{ watt seconds}$$

$$1 \text{ watt second} = .24 \text{ calorie}$$

Electric Heating

The heat produced when an electric current passes through a resistance is usually a loss, and lowers the efficiency of the electrical device. However, there are many electrical appliances that make use of this heat energy. The efficiency of an electrical heater can be made practically 100 per cent because there are no fumes created which have to be conducted away and which always carry off a certain percentage of the heat.

Resistance of Wires

Since the area of a circle expressed in circular measure is exactly the square of the diameter, the area of the circle expressed in circular mils is the square or multiplication in the diameter. Thus the circular mil area of a circle with a 0.25-inch diameter is 25×25 or 625 circular mils. The circular mil area of a 2.5-inch diameter = 2500×2500 or 6,250,000 circular mils. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches = 2500 mils.

Mil

A mil is a unit of length equal to one-thousandth part of an inch, used especially in the measurement of the diameters of wires.

Copper Clad Steel Wire

On account of its cheapness and great tensile strength, copper clad steel wire has lately come into use for trolley wires and transmission lines. This type of wire consists of a steel core to which has been welded a copper covering. The resistance of such wire depends upon the relative size of the copper and steel cross section areas. One company has put on the market two grades; one called 30 per cent conductivity and the other 40 per cent conductivity. This merely means that a copper wire will have 30 per cent and 40 per cent respectively the resistance of copper-clad steel wire of the same size.

January Issue

In next month's issue the Arithmetic of Electricity will be continued. To many arithmetic is a hard study to master. In this issue the efficiency of arithmetic as a **Tool of the Trade** is made as simple as possible.

The Union Label is a bid for friendship. It carries no sting of malice. It says to the friend of unionism, "Here is a fair product, deserving of your patronage." Its mission is wholly constructive, thoroughly progressive. No red fire or excitement mark its progress, but it holds its gains and makes new ones every day.

The Union Label has proved its usefulness for nearly half a century. Its growth has vanquished skepticism.

SAVE THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

IMPORTANT

A campaign—already begun—is on to destroy the U. S. Department of Labor.

The American Federation of Labor announces: "For several years the American Federation of Labor was faced with the proposal to weaken if not to destroy the Department of Labor. This effort came from the Harding administration. While it is not known what President Coolidge's feelings are toward the Department of Labor, the influences that attached that department are still in the saddle."

Soon after the A. F. of L. issued this statement, it was announced in Washington that the Labor Department had been crowded into the Department of Interior Building. The newspaper report read, "Labor offices shifted only to save rent." The Washington Herald said editorially, "During the twelve years since the Department of Commerce and Labor was split into two parts, the Department of Commerce has grown enormously, and the Department of Labor has remained almost stationary. Crowding it, now, into a building primarily known as the building of the Department of the Interior is likely still further to diminish its prestige and influence."

What Electrical Workers Can Do

Wire or write your Congressman or Senator, or wire the President direct protesting against emasculating the Department of Labor.

As narrow as it is in the activities the U. S. Department of Labor is of value to all the people.



CORRESPONDENCE



READ

"Alec Breaks in Again"—Special correspondence.

"West Salutes the East"—A few lines of appreciation by Carr of L. U. 465.

Portland's (Maine) Plan of Educational Meeting.

Read Drummond's (L. U. 584) ideas on a trade school scholarship for every union applicant.

How the Illinois New State Licensing Law works. See L. U. 117's letter.

Erie's (L. U. 56) March Forward. Henry's (L. U. 411) comments.

Smoot's estimate of the convention.

Patterson's (L. U. 90) summary of the year.

Burns' (L. U. 522) report of progress, in Massachusetts, stressing the watchword of cooperation.

First Letter from new Local—L. U. 546.

Growth of L. U. 683, Columbus, Ohio.

And all other good letters.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM SMOOT

Seattle, Wash.

Editor:

That the last convention was in reality a representative one can not be denied when one goes over the report of the Credential Committee. Here are the figures according to the printed proceedings. For convenience I have compiled the figures for each I. V. P. District and, having no authentic information at hand, am assuming 65,000 as our membership.

	No. of L. U. in District	Per cent of Rep'd	No. of Delegates	Total Vote of Delegation
1.....	28	21	75	23
2.....	49	15	32	30
3.....	161	40	25	78
4.....	88	24	27	30
5.....	160	57	35	121
6.....	57	13	22	15
7.....	86	48	55	67
Total....	632	228	36	374
				38,544

These figures state that all actions of

the convention were actions of the majority of the membership of the I. B. If we assume 65,000 members, then 59 per cent of the membership was represented; we all should, therefore, accept and abide by the convention's actions as being the direct expression of the rank and file on all matters considered.

It is to be understood of course that the above figures show simply the number of Local Unions that forwarded credentials. I have no data as to the number of delegates whose credentials have been accepted but who did not attend. I have based my calculations on the assumption of a 100 per cent attendance.

The following States and provinces had no representation: Arkansas, Arizona, Delaware, Maine, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Nevada, Wyoming, Vermont, and the province of Nova Scotia.

You boys in those States had better get busy and do better next time. Detroit and 1927 are not so very far away. You New Englanders want to get busy also, as I note that we haven't a single local in the State of Vermont.

Now, we will proceed to answer Brother King, of No. 850, and then proceed with evolution on a different phase.

It grieves me, Brother King, to know that I have antagonized any member, since I stated in the forepart of my article, that it was neither my desire nor my intention to in any way endeavor to mould the opinion of any member to my own line of thought.

I should have and do have very little use for the man who accepts a thing as fact simply because someone else says that it is a fact. I hold the views which I have expressed in my previous article because scientific research tends to prove those tenets.

As to the questions which you have propounded in reference to man's anatomy I can do no better than to refer you to any good treatise on biology and embryology.

Like yourself, I shall not attempt to enter into a personal debate on the subject through the columns of the JOURNAL, as I do not feel that is the proper place for a debate. Unless, however, you happen to be a married man, who is cursed with jealousy, I believe that you will agree with me in the main on the ideas expressed in the rest of this article. I propose to speak on the institution of matrimony, and the single and double standard.

The institution of matrimony is very ancient. It goes back as far as the history

of man. Man has many customs of sanctifying and performing the marriage rites, but they all had and still have one meaning to the man. Regardless of the particular in which State the rite is performed it simply means that he has acquired title to a chattel and it is his to do with as he pleases. She, the chattel, as soon as the ceremony is performed, ceases to be a distinct and separate individual. She becomes but a servant, or worse still, a slave; she has no longer any will or mind of her own (according to the man's idea) but must ever hold herself subservient to his will. She must cast off her old friends and accept those whom he might see fit to choose for her. Prior to the ceremony she was one to be sought after and pleased, and her wish was, whenever possible, granted; now it is all changed. There must be a reason for this attitude and we will see if we can briefly state it.

As near as I can figure, man's attitude toward woman has its inception in the pre-historic method of acquiring and holding a wife. The choice of a wife was wholly up to the man. The coveted woman had no say in the matter. If he who desired her had the brute strength to wrest her from some other brute, she was his wife as long as he was able to hold her by brute force; this, of course, assuming that she was some other man's mate at the time of acquisition. If she were yet a maid he proceeded to buy her if he could not steal her or wrest her from her kin by any other method. In either case the result was the same. He had acquired title to a piece of property either by war or purchase and it was his. If his commands were not obeyed, he compelled obedience, not through the merits of his commands but through his physical superiority over the woman. He knew that she could not whip him in a stand-up fight, so it was a very simple matter for him to knock her down and beat her (we still have a specie of biped living who find it very easy to revert back to this form of compelling obedience, especially when the woman is the smaller). In brief, man's superiority over woman was originally a matter of physical supremacy; today it is a matter of custom.

The "double standard" evolved naturally from this state of affairs. No other condition could have resulted.

In my estimation, the double standard is one of the greatest curses which the ages have handed down to humanity. Under its banner a man has the right to do just as he pleases as regards the moral code and still maintain his position in the body social. Should a woman follow in the same path, she becomes a thing to be shunned by all decent, respectable people. The same respectability that always opens its door to the man closes it to the woman.

As soon as the marriage rite has been performed, this condition of the double standard becomes worse. Just as in the

old cave days, the man retained his individuality and the woman lost hers, so it is today.

The man feels that he is still free to choose what friends he may, go where he pleases, and transgress the moral code as he pleases, but his wife has none of these rights. She must stand meekly by and see him make a fool of himself and ever obtain his censorship on her friends. She must ever bear in mind that he is a superior being and, because of his physical supremacy over her and because she is bound by the custom of ages born out of that supremacy, he is her lord and master and that she must either grovel in servility at his feet or call upon the civil authorities and thereby make public property of her misery.

In the home where the double standard exists, in nine cases out of ten, you will find discord and misery; on the other hand, in the home where the single standard holds sway, there you will find happiness and content.

When society as a whole has been able to grasp and assimilate the fact that there is no difference between man and woman, in as far as their relationship to the moral code is concerned, then society will be on the road to eradicating the social evil, and as soon as a man learns that his wife has the same moral rights as himself, and commences to live up to the sermons which he is continually preaching to her and always bears in mind that what is sauce for the gander is also sauce for the goose, then most of the lawyers who depend upon the divorce court for their living would have to look elsewhere for a livelihood.

Here is a good field for every true unionist to practice what he preaches. We all demand equal pay for the same work, regardless of sex. Let us all also demand an equal moral code.

Well, enough of that for the present. In conclusion and justification of my former article, let me quote part of a letter which I received a few days ago:

"Merole, Ill., October 10, 1925.

"Mr. R. E. Smoot.

"Dear Sir and Brother: I am glad to read your timely and instructive sermons in the *WORKER* of late. I believe that just such explanatory articles regarding our various institutions will do more to educate our membership as regards our problems, and as to what makes the system teach, than all the schools and magazines, with their Chamber of Commerce lies, put together. * * *

"I am writing you this to express my opinions of your contributions of late as you seem to imply that you wish to know the wishes of the readers.

"Best wishes,

"SIDNEY WEISE,
L. U. No. 51, Peoria."

Thank you, Brother Weise, for your appreciation and you also, Brother King, for

your criticism. Both forms of criticism are always welcome as the columns of the JOURNAL belong to the membership and the membership should say just what type of letter they most enjoy in order that a poor scribe may have some information as to how best to please them and thereby make the JOURNAL a magazine to be looked forward to.

Assuring all the readers of the JOURNAL that criticism is always welcome, whether through the columns of the JOURNAL or through personal correspondence, I am, with best wishes to all,

R. E. SMOOT.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE WEST SALUTES THE EAST A FEW LINES OF APPRECIATION

Throughout the aeons Nature toiled
Though off' her noble purpose foiled
Unsatisfied. Her striving vain,
Renewing effort o'er again
The perfect scribe her lofty aim;
One fully worthy of the name.
Though failure fraught the ages past,
Success hath crowned her faith at last
And thus into the marts of men
A BACHIE came, with ready pen.

J. P. CARR.

No. 465, San Diego, Calif.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE ALEC BREAKS IN AGAIN

Editor:

Well, I feel as though I am going to "bust" into print again if this gets by the Editor, because in looking over the November issue of the JOURNAL I notice in the special correspondence section an objection raised by W. R. Swan, of Local Union No. 301.

Now, to my mind, and I believe to the minds of others, the writer of that article might be a "swan" by name but apparently is not by nature, and Mt. Pleasant should change its name if it holds many more people like the said W. R. Swan.

I never did quite agree with the theory of evolution, but, at last, after reading this very inspiring article of the scribe from Mt. Pleasant, I am forced to accept the theory, and I almost believe the "missing link" may be found there, if looked for.

O, boy! that hombre must have got up on the wrong side of the bed to feel so badly, and I suggest that he read the articles of Johnson, of No. 84; Flynn, of No. 259, and others that may follow, and he will be so sorry he spoke out of his turn that he will hang by his tail with his face to the wall forever more.

What a smart hick he must be when he says that under its present management the JOURNAL is a "decided retrogression." I think he stands alone on a statement of that kind when nearly every one (but him) has seemed to appreciate the change under what he has been pleased to term "the present management."

Most every one of the delegates to the last convention had some favorable comment to make on the JOURNAL, and the convention itself heartily endorsed the suggestions of the Secretary to make a bigger and better JOURNAL of it. And then, just because some one's feelings seem to be hurt, a "wet blanket Johnny" has to bob up in our midst.

Then, too, he takes a dig at Smoot and Bachie and holds them up as horrible examples of the literary art. I believe he will know more and write less after our good friend Bachie takes a healthy slam or two at him through the columns of the JOURNAL unless Bachie feels that "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

All of the letters from the different locals are interesting, I am sure, and they touch on various subjects of interest to all the members, and if Bachie, Johnson, Flynn and others feel that they get a kick out of writing on the theory of evolution, why I say let them write on that subject, and that's that.

I'll bet our good Brother Swan is a high intellectual, wears horn-rimmed spectacles and everything, and because of this he does not want any of us poor wire jerkers to know anything about evolution or anything but the electrical business. But if some of us get a chance to study some of the other subjects that come up from time to time in our JOURNAL, we may be able to make a monkey of Swan before we finish.

I wonder if when the daily papers were publishing front-page articles when the theory of evolution was being tried in Tennessee, did our good brother write to the said papers, objecting to their publishing accounts of the trial. I'll bet he did not. So why pick on our JOURNAL?

So, look out, dear brother, that you don't evolve, because if you do, instead of lassoing Texas steers, you will probably be lassoing monkeys, and they'll get you, kid, if you don't look out.

ALEC TRECIAN.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

SCOPE OF JOURNAL

Editor:

As an ardent believer in open discussion and independence of thought, I was indeed pleased to see Brother Swan's letter in the November issue, in so far as it must prove to him that the JOURNAL is and should be open to all members for the reception of their views, irrespective of the fact that they agree or disagree with any individual's beliefs. Open discussion, whether on scientific, educational, political or economical problems, must tend towards argument, and intelligent argument, when discussed in the open pages of the JOURNAL, would help towards a better understanding of the things we stand for. High wages should not be the only objective of a workman's organization and to reach our ultimate goal, we must educate ourselves towards a better understanding of matters pertaining to our politi-

cal and economical status. What better place to discuss these things than in the JOURNAL? Why must we go to other magazines, in the main subsidized by organizations opposed to our interests, to learn our lessons? If there isn't sufficient information of electrical subjects then let us reverse Brother Swan's suggestion and enlarge the JOURNAL to embrace letters on all subjects and make the correspondence section our "Open Forum" not entirely dependent on Press Secretaries' reports of local activities. Open discussion and constructive criticism is the helping hand that will start labor on its upward climb, in so far as it must tend to broaden the mind, to our mutual benefit, and will serve us well when the day dawns when we, too, will have a say in the management of industry.

L. U. 103, Boston, Mass.

N. ROSEN.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM SWAN

Editor:

I wrote you a letter severely criticizing the make-up of the September issue of the JOURNAL, basing it on the inclusion of so much matter on "Evolution" and kindred subjects entirely foreign to unionism and matters pertaining to the good of I. B. E. W.

To be perfectly fair, I wish to commend you on the decided improvement of the October JOURNAL. The editorials are fine, taking strong ground for unionism and matters allied to it, such as affiliation, union education and other matters of vital import to electricians.

In the correspondents' columns, most of the writers have got straightened out on cutting out theories of individuals on scientific matters, even Smoot, but I notice Roy C. Johnson, of Local Union No. 84, Atlanta, wastes a whole page on physical geography and promises to theorize on evolution later. We don't need to waste the union's money printing theories of Johnson, but we are interested in what Local Union No. 84 is accomplishing.

Texarkana, Ark.

W. R. SWAN.

HASHED BROWN CRITICISM AND REMARKS

Editor:

Mild criticism brought about a change in the closing date of copy for the JOURNAL. That's a good thing, as any comment upon the contents of a current issue should certainly follow in the next number.

The thing that impressed me the most in the November JOURNAL was the editorial, "Bunk Is Supreme"; the most senseless thing I observed was the larger part of the letter by Roy C. Johnson (84), who wrote, in part, as follows: "To take up the subject of evolution makes me ashamed, since I see and well know that the great creation of God is just the reverse." Bunk, Johnson, bunk! Clarence Darrow has the number of a lot of people who see and

know as Johnson does. When accused of being an agnostic Darrow stated: "Ignorant people SEE and KNOW much that I have NEVER SEEN and DON'T KNOW; if that makes me an agnostic I'm guilty." It is an insult to science and sense to make such a statement as Johnson has made above.

Posterity Scabs? Certainly there are! A little blue-covered pamphlet just issued by our Union Cooperative Insurance Association states (page 2): "Of one hundred men dying in this country, 1 leaves wealth, 2 leave comfort, 15 leave from \$2,000 to \$10,000, 82 leave nothing." This is probably correct except as to the 82 per cent mentioned who, as a rule, leave PLENTY instead of nothing, i. e., plenty of grief, debts, county-house prospects, hat-passing propositions, Salvation Army charges and other such assets. Ninety-nine per cent of us want and expect our descendants to have more and better than ourselves; 99 per cent of us won't scab on a job here, and 100 per cent of us have no right to be a part of the above mentioned 82 per cent who are surely scabbing on posterity.

I see where a fellow in Los Angeles was slammed in the "can" for 250 days for using an American flag to wash windows with. Who had the most sense, the fellow who lugged the flag to the battlefield and got shot from under it, or the guy who brightened his windows with it? It is bad business to desecrate the flag, but let a hungry man try to eat it and he would find that it would be hell on his digestion, too. Seems as if a flag was created for you to love, wave and teach your children to grow daffy over. Just a minute, please, until I turn once more to page 870 of the November JOURNAL and inhale a few more whiffs of that bunk editorial; rich stuff, that, for my kids and me.

There never was, is not now, and never will be, a man that can go to a convention and do my thinking, talking and voting for me. The majority voice of the rank and file positively does not rule on all problems that come before the convention. Almost invariably conventions of all kinds are dominated by undue influences which favor one group as against another in our organization. Turn to page 700 of the September JOURNAL, read the "Day-by-Day Digest of Great (?) Conference Made FOR YOU," and see if you see anything that could not have been handled by referendum with all of us having a voice? The officers got an increase in salary, which none of us should begrudge them, but our maimed and incapacitated needy brothers can hold the sack for two more years, just in the same manner as they have been holding it since the year 1891. Blah! Let's have referendums and cooperation instead of conventions and partiality.

How about this for inconsistency? And how about some plan by the Grand Officers for a national minimum wage scale? We have journeymen members of this Union working for three bucks per trick or less and we have them working for twelve bucks per trick and more, all of this taking place in these United States. One bunch getting 300 per cent in wages over another gang. Still the cost of love, life and happiness in the localities mentioned will not vary 50 per cent. Personally, I am in favor of at least \$2 per month per capita, every cent of it to be used for all of us, to produce something that looks like equality, no matter where we reside. Now, squawk, you squawkers, squawk! Just miss a couple of foolish movies or a few "shots" and put an extra dollar in position to do some good.

Who said we lived in a protected society? And, by all means, show me the sap who barks about this being a free country! Laws, too many of them, have never succeeded in protecting society. A bootlegger can poison you to death, as a rule, with immunity. A bank grabs your kale and slams the door in your face next day. A hungry man gets 30 days for begging a meal while the parasitic Salvation Army begs millions, although it costs them six bits to give away two bits. Hundreds of other illustrations don't need citing here. As to a free country, no country is free where our ablest youth can be sent unwillingly to war to be blasted to eternity by capitalists' powder for the exclusive benefit of capitalists. Free people still live in the jungle and peer out at us and wonder where such a bunch of uncivilized pale-faced mongrels came from. Whatever their thoughts of us it may be safely stated that, in the majority, we are not kidding them much.

Mr. W. R. Swan (301), I call your attention to the fact that we have been attempting to secure, protect and preserve free speech and a free press ever since people had sense enough to demand it and such an objection as you have entered is not likely to be sustained. I like to see every man do his raving in peace, regardless of whether he makes a fool of himself or the other fellow. For the same reason that a man in a cheese factory is not willing to make, talk and dream about cheese continually, our JOURNAL editor will not be so narrow as to confine the pages to volts, amperes, cross-arms, spurs, high poles and polarity and aside from yourself, I don't think that another member desires it. In fact, I don't think you would like it yourself. Your wife must have forgotten to make you a nice pie the day you sent in that objection.

Our representatives are, or soon will be, on a salary basis of \$3,600 per annum, with an allowance of nine smacks a day for hotel

expenses. Many of our members are out of work and flopping in box cars. Quite a contrast, isn't it? Some of the former are not as worthy as some of the latter. In rotation, taking their turn, I would like to see each representative compelled to make a report of his accomplishments in the JOURNAL each month. If he shows progress and is earning his income, keep him; if not, oust him immediately. The Grand Office has no right to be using our money to pay the salary of "pet representatives" who are in soft with the Grand Office. Let your brick bats fly, I'm prepared to retaliate.

Local 65.

"TIP" REYNOLDS.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Will try to give the brothers at large a bit of information in regard to conditions in and around this part of the country. Business is not so good with us as it was at our last writing. Quite a few of our members have been laid off on account of lack of material, such as poles, wire, cross-arms, money, etc. We are in hopes this condition won't last long, as our brothers need the employment, for most of them are buying homes, automobiles, oil stock, gold bricks, etc. It takes the old pay check to make the wheels go, and we soon hope to have her back on a paying basis.

Our applications have fallen off lately due to the temporary slump in employment. We expect to overcome this in the near future by employing a high-powered business representative. We haven't decided who the gentleman will be at this time, so will tell you more about this particular move after our next writing. Our Local is having a slight controversy with the officials of the Bureau of Power and Light over some treated poles. They call them "black diamond" or "black beauties." It seems they are treated with creosote, or some similar concoction, and the brothers don't like to work on them as they are injurious to health and safety.

At this writing the grievance has not been settled, so will tell you more about the "black beauties" next month.

Say, Bachie, old boy, talking about beauties, the real beauty contest was held in your village not so long ago, and it is a well-known fact you were there. So play the game fair and give us our just credit. We didn't bribe the judges to give our "Sweet Mamma" the title of "Miss America." It just comes natural. Will expect to hear from you through the JOURNAL, in regards to this.

J. E. HORNE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Editor:

Through some error, Brother Graham, our press secretary's correspondence was not printed. So shall try to give you some talk

from "the Land of the Movie." I mean from Hollywood.

To start with, the 22nd day of October spells victory or defeat for us. President Green, of the A. F. of L., sent us a judge (and I'll say he sure knew his stuff) who is to decide to whom the electrical work belongs, either to the I. B. E. W. or to the I. A. T. S. E. If we win the decision, Armistice Day celebration won't have a chance, inasmuch as many of our boys were fired that day, and this decision if rendered to us, will give us that same grand feeling we had November 11 a few short years back. But to change the subject. Our climate is wonderful here now, regular Indian summer, mixed with a little of the Arctic breezes, and North Pole atmosphere.

The next time you go to a picture show watch for Harry Langdon Comedies, made by the Mack Sennett Studio; all the boys in the electrical department of Mack's studio were Local No. 40 boys. Not so bad. The picture game is slow at present, but the future looks better.

At this writing, if any of the delegates who were on the coast this year want some of the pictures we had taken (which were good, showing Brother Murphy in the front row) you can get same by writing R. F. Murray, Local Union No. 40, I. B. E. W., 6162 Santa Monica Boulevard, Hollywood, Calif.

We have an up-to-date school, with equipment of the latest standard furnished us by the Creco Lighting Company, which furnishes most of the electrical equipment for the studios. This doesn't cost us a cent, only our time, and we surely take advantage of their offerings.

Well, brothers, not being much of a story writer, must ring off for now, but I'm going to study this story writing and send a much better letter next time. Don't forget the turkey, boys, and we send all the best wishes for a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. Better early than late.

MICKEY MURRAY.
Secretary.

L. U. NO. 56, ERIE, PA.

Editor:

I am tired of getting bawled out. To avoid that I had better send in my letter now and have it over with.

I hope I have fooled some of you consistent readers by my absence from the correspondence columns, which may be construed as a recession of the fortunes of Local No. 56, for in no way have they gone backward, as I will try to show you.

There is much to report at this time, as our Local has been very active this past summer. We have made progress, thanks to the untiring effort of the brothers. I am also glad to report that we made union men out of many of the brothers. We had to use a little force and when we revised our by-laws we inserted a little clause in regard to attendance at the meetings. Instead of

having meetings every Wednesday evening and the brothers having to attend at least two meetings a month, we selected the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of the month. It costs a brother one dollar per meeting for non-attendance. It may seem a little hard, but then it is the business of the brothers that is transacted at the meetings and if a brother can not attend to his own business he must hire somebody to do it for him and that ought to be worth one dollar per night. We have had good results since this went into effect. I would advise other Locals to follow the same course if they have that same trouble.

Attendance at meetings is not the only thing we accomplished. We reorganized thoroughly. Less than two years ago we had 10 members, now we have about 70, an increase of 700 per cent. Every one of them has his dues paid for the current month. This is what I call success for a city like Erie as regards labor conditions. Three-quarters of this time we maintained a business agent. We had hard plugging and must continue to plug. When we have organized the work of about 30 more we will about have reached the top.

Some of our ex-brothers who are fighting like fury to keep from getting in tell us that our Local has been broken up a couple of times and will be broken up again. We like to look at that argument in the light of the saying that a Local broken up a couple of times becomes a good Local.

Our dues are five dollars per at present. At one of our recent meetings a motion was passed that we create a defense fund. This is accomplished by every member paying an assessment of one cent for every hour he works. This fund will be kept open until we have reached the \$1,000 mark.

There are many more details I could report of progress we have made, but space will not permit. But I can not fail to say that our Business Agent, Brother Schwab's, reports are very optimistic as to the outlook for next year. It will be worth while for the brothers to dig in more than ever now to get a line-up for next spring. It means some more hard work but let us not stop but keep right on with the good work. Where the electrical worker in this town was the jackass of the building trades two years ago, we are now on the ladder to success, about half way up, and hope to reach the top soon and not become second, as that is when you slip. So let's keep up the good work, brothers. Let's heave altogether.

A little personal grievance must now be disposed of, starting with the worthy president. He, not feeling himself capable of handling the chair, decided to attend night school. You can see Bro. Paul Barnes any day now running around with scratch pad and pencil explaining ohms law, or making a sketch on how to connect a three-phase compound wound spring induction motor, or something like that. I have not been able as yet to get that connection or combina-

tion. There is about a total of 15 members attending night schools.

Now take Bro. Jim O'Mailly. He is all through with that school business. He does not believe in ancient history "atall." When he gets up and assumes that oratorical pose something has got to give either one way or another. I often wonder why they sing "Ireland Must Be Heaven," for so many fighters came from there. But, Jim, that's the spirit; you tell 'em; you got the grit.

From the comment available at this early date, Bro. Jim Monroe is making a success as foreman at the Edison Company. We hope that Brother Jim is a firm disciple of the policy that you can get more work out of a brother by applying a little sugar than by vinegar.

We hope to have International Representative Bennet with us next meeting night on an important matter. If he does not get a pleasant little surprise on the marked progress we have made I am not press secretary any longer.

The trustees introduced a couple of extra hundred watts of light on our meetings, rearranged the chairs so as to form an arena and we noticed Bro. G. Vian along with others right out in that open space waving his arms and telling our little electrical world all about our troubles and a cure for them. Many successful battles have been fought since rearranging our hall and we hope many more rounds will be fought between now and posie time.

Interest is already waxing strong in our coming election, as one of our brothers was caught circulating around trying to get O. K.'s on a nominating list he had prepared.

We regret to say that the brother who offered one of our greatest educational measures was turned down in advance of only a few days of the appearance of our October WORKER, which being devoted as it was to education, certainly proved that he was right when his ideas were not accepted. But at the present rate of progress, which is plainly seen by all, we trust that all the brothers will see the light and in a year or two we will have a smooth, well-oiled piece of machinery.

Bro. J. Hanley now carries the stewardship of our largest shop and we have not seen his knees wobbling yet.

Bros. Nate Aurand and Scollik must have each completed their garages by this time, as we understand there was considerable juggling of long and short boards on a pile which laid between their residences.

Bro. A. M. Schick returned from New-Castle, where they have an up-to-date Local of union men, as we understand, whose successes we are using as a target.

I just saw instructions to Bro. Hiram Rick to report at our next meeting and get "wised up" to the doings of this Local, as we have a nice soft green velvet carpet where you are called upon if you do not know how to conduct yourself for lack of information as to our latest doings.

It also comes to my attention that we

should have had a smoker or two in the past, and should have in the future, at the expense of some of our dear brothers.

Bro. Frank Salzer is busy these days keeping our new manufactured gas plant in operation.

Bro. Edgar Perkon, who has completed all the available courses in day and night schools, is still going to school.

We understand Bro. Sapper has bought himself a new Chrysler Coupe on the strength of a lot of work in sight and if it's paid for he has our apologies for being in error.

Brothers Loudermilk and Bricmont are making tubular neckties at Grove City these days.

After a heated debate at our last regular meeting we noticed Bros. Lee Blass, George Gibson and Harry Montgomery as new arrivals on our membership list.

Local No. 56 extends its deep sympathy to Bro. Louis Lee in the bereavement of his father, who was well known and liked in fire department circles of this city.

Well, brothers, I will have to close this letter as that dynamic brother business agent is about to fire me out of his office. Now do not blame me for all of this dope, as I am in a position to pass the buck this time to our business agent.

Until further notice I am fraternally yours

J. WINTER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 76, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

It is seldom that a letter from our Local is seen in the pages of our official JOURNAL and it is with feelings of the deepest regret that this one happens to be there as the reason for it is the death of an esteemed brother.

Bro. James Irving died suddenly on November 9 while at work and in forwarding notice of his death can not do otherwise than tell his many friends what is known of the circumstances of his death. Jim was our business agent and as we are a small local, from time to time it becomes necessary to get along until the financial horizon clears a little. He was working on a house job with two other brothers when he collapsed and died before medical aid could help him, death being due to apoplexy. Jim leaves a wife and four children besides his brothers and parents to mourn his loss. His funeral was well attended and there was a large donation of flowers from many friends, the Building Trades Council, L. U. No. 76 and many others.

Many of our brothers from the country at large met him at the recent convention in Seattle. He was an active member of the Brotherhood and will be long remembered by us all.

We have had several nice letters from delegates and locals sending us appreciations for our little entertainment of the

delegates to the convention. We thank you all and I for one hope to see many of you again. I guess everybody admits we are a fine bunch here, so we must admit it ourselves. Anyway we seem to get along pretty well, and always hope for the best. Once in a while we have to crank up the old flivver and ride out 50 or 100 miles to get a job, but the climate is good and the scenery is fine. Sometime I must give the boys an account of some of these trips made when the well-known larder becomes empty and something has to be done. However, we are all glad to hear that the need of an active organization campaign has been felt in our midst and it's time, boys. One firm alone made capital of the fact that they employ 35,000 people in one place. Let's go after them and make this a real Brotherhood. We need 'em; they need us, and we can make this one of the largest unions in the country. Eventually we must organize; why not now? What we need is education and organization and plenty of it, and I must disagree with the brother who wants to make our JOURNAL a strictly electrical journal.

We must deal with the material we have at hand and if we are to judge from the conditions on some of the big jobs these days the boys must sure need a lot of education. Facts, not bunk; truth, not idle dreams; visions of a brighter future surely, a greater knowledge of life, nature's laws, the eternal why—this is education. I like the editorial on the shorter hours question. We need shorter hours. The question must come forward now more and more. Power projects all over mean cheaper juice, more machines, less men.

Well, to end the big effort, we are all pretty well employed but with the finishing up of the Cashman project will have a surplus of men on hand. Some of us no doubt will be cranking up the old flivver again. Yes, since you guys were here we have had lots of rain, but not until we began to think the old Jup. Pluv. had forgotten us. Now we know we still live in a wet climate, as it is making up for lost time.

With best regards, from

TACOMA.

L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Well, boys, the reason why you didn't see my letter last month was due to a hunting trip in the High Sierras. I encountered many of Kipling's miles that stood on end and after gamboling from peak to peak for two solid weeks the only thing that I saw was chipmunks and woodpeckers, so I can not be classed with the late Theodore Roosevelt as being "Bwana Tumba."

I am afraid I will have to take the position of a young man who was strolling through a graveyard when he came upon a group of mourners about to lower a body into the grave. The preacher asked if there was any relative there who had anything

to say. For a moment there was silence, then the young man spoke up and said, "I am not a relative of the deceased, moreover, I do not even know him, but as long as no one has anything to say about him I would like to say a few words about Southern California." No doubt the wind is beginning to blow around Times Square and Lake Shore Drive and these frosty mornings some of the boys are considering the proposition of coming to Southern California. Let me state right here and now that Local No. 83 will do everything in its power to help you if you should decide to come, but let me sound a word or two of advice on what you will find here. I speak from experience, for I have been sparring for my cakes in this city for the past six years. You will find Los Angeles poorly organized in every line of endeavor. This does not exclude other trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This is the result of a constant and militant campaign kept up by the American Bankers' Association, the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, the Better American Federation and the largest Chamber of Commerce in the United States. You will find that your employer will expect you to produce more work than in any other city in the United States. You would think that twenty outlets in conduit in a wood frame building is impossible, but that is being done by dozens of men every day since I have been here. We do not expect Los Angeles to be the banner open-shop town of America, because it's a psychological fact that where large groups of workers congregate they will organize for their mutual welfare. It is a rare thing for our Local to be unable to supply the demand for wiremen and in the winter time the waiting list always runs between 20 and 50, so if you can possibly put off coming to California this winter I would advise you to do it.

I sincerely hope that the delegates from the convention at Seattle enjoyed themselves in Southern California. Even to the unpracticed eye the possibilities and the future of this end of the State can not be estimated and we hope some day to make the city of Los Angeles a New York and Chicago.

In the past nine months we have been on the up-grade. We have initiated nearly a hundred members into our Local and we hope that when 1927 rolls around the Seventh District will find us the largest Local on the Pacific Coast.

I hope that I haven't thrown a wet blanket over some of your enthusiasm about Los Angeles. I merely tried to tell you facts, and after all that's what we want.

J. FLEA MACDONALD.

Those who find fault with worthy things are captious without being helpful. The influence of the Union Label grows stronger with each passing year.

L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Wish to continue my subject on the two creations and formation of the earth. I want to prove to Brother Smoot that the book of Genesis does not contradict itself; if we rightly divide, then we get perfect harmony.

There are two creations; one spoken of in the first chapter of Genesis, and one in the second chapter of Genesis. Most people apply both chapters to the one man Adam; therefore they have a contradiction in the two chapters if they apply both to the same man. We'll see, Gen., 2d chapter, seventh verse, says: "The Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul." And then after that, in the 19th verse of the same chapter: "God made the beast and cattle," etc., "And out of the ground the Lord God formed every beast of the field and every fowl of the air and brought them unto Adam to see what he would call them, and whatsoever Adam called every living creature that was the name thereof."

Now here the man was made before the beast. But in the first chapter and the 20th to the 25th verses it says: "God made the beasts, cattle and fowl," and then, the next verse, the 26th, God said: "Let us make man in our image and after our likeness." Here you see the beast was made first, then man. Now you say both chapters are speaking of the same man. If so, then how does it come in one chapter man is made first, and in the other the beast is made first?

There is no contradiction in those chapters, because there are two different creations mentioned there—one was created (spoken of in the first chapter) and the other was "formed of the dust of the ground," and the beast was made after the one man, and before the other man of the other chapter. That is why it mentions these two classes in the 6th chapter of Genesis, 2d verse, "That the sons of God (one class) saw the daughters of men (the other class)."

Now to take up the subject of the two suns along with the first chapter of Genesis. The first of this formation was the first sun, which is now within this earth and surrounded by the ethereal winds. Both emanate from God, a consuming fire. Electricity might be compared to God, Who is greater, and from Whom all things of the fire nature emanate. The secret of formation and creation no man has ever learned, nor has he the power, he being the creature; and without contradiction, the less is blessed by the greater.

Getting back to the sun. The first sun cooled off and was held in bounds, and so by the sun and the ethereal winds water formed, and then earth by cold and heat; and in the process of time, forming water and earth. And furthermore, after the sun was enclosed, darkness reigned on every side, and the second sun was not yet formed to give light; not until the fourth day from

the beginning of the creature creation. This would appear to be a contradiction, because time could not be counted before the second sun was put in action. But God, before it, caused a fair light by His Spirit which moved upon the waters. And in the beginning after the earth was formed—He made the seeds before they grew, and by a law they were distributed over the earth, of which we can not take up in particular. However, from the beginning—the beginning of the creation in order—He speaks the word—to the female Spirit of the Godhead, and the ruling of time, before the sun which we now see was made on the fourth day. The first day he said, "Let heaven and earth be made." But here we pause and wonder! Let us notice to avoid apparent contradiction, and rightly divide and consider the different kinds of earth—between the formed earth, the inanimate earth, and created animate earth in the formation of this earth upon which we dwell; and the time no man can tell—heaven and earth. Paradise was planted and established on earth, and then came forth a fair light, and this begins the first day of a thousand years. Therefore let us have light upon the subject of creation in its times and seasons. And upon the second day He created the spirit of the firmament, and parted the waters. Part went up and part remained beneath. 2 Esd. (Apoc.) 6:41. And upon the third day He gathered the waters together in the third part, and dry land, making preparation for a people who shall be created and inhabit the earth, for which the earth was created—for His choice creation, the immortal class, etc. God Himself, who formed the earth and made it, He hath established it, He created it not in vain; He formed it to be inhabited, and from the seeds which had not yet grown, and these seeds prepared and with power of multiplying, then were sown; and immediately in its season, there was great and innumerable fruit, and many and divers pleasures for the taste, and flowers of unchangeable color, and odors of wonderful smell. Now these were during the third day, and the sun above the firmament not yet made.

Now how did the above fruit and flowers grow? By the fair spiritual light mentioned above.

Now comes the fourth day in which the sun—notice! the second sun—moon and stars also in or above the open firmament; and a fixed law by which they move and give their light—the sun to rule by day and the moon by night. And so we have and see everything in their seasons and in their order. Therefore how can you doubt it?

The fifth day He commanded the waters—the seventh part of the earth—to bring forth living creatures, etc.

And now comes the sixth day. Beasts, cattle and Adam also destined for the fallen world. Now notice! This was the sixth day. That would be the former cycle going before the seventh millennium Sabbath of a thousand years. Now, according to the garden

of Eden time, when Adam fell in the ending of the seventh day, then time would naturally be the first day of the beginning of the fallen world; and so our present calendar shows it.

This concludes my subject in answering the readers on evolution. I know it isn't fair to take up so much space in our JOURNAL, and it's up to the Editor whether or not my article should be printed.

If the readers care for this kind of stuff, well and good. I'm only trying to please them.

It grieves me at this writing to state that No. 84 lost one of its members when Bro. W. C. Alls was electrocuted on November 9 by coming in contact with 4,400 volts. Bro. Alls had just finished trimming a tree and started down when in some manner his foot slipped, causing his back to come in contact with the primary.

Every effort was used, but nothing could bring him back to us. We miss him, as he was a mighty fine boy. He leaves a wife, to whom Local No. 84 extends its most sincere sympathy.

Bro. W. C. "Kid" Foster is back on the job after several weeks of sickness. Also Bro. "Baldy" Morgan is out of the hospital and back on the job. Both pushers.

Brother Gobie attended the A. F. of L. convention in Atlantic City and brought a good report from Brother Green, of the A. F. of L., stating our organizing committee was the best in make-up; better than any he ever had a record of. This committee will continue until the first of the year.

Just before I close will say that on November 20 Bro. N. J. Walker passed from our midst, leaving memories in the hearts of his many friends. Also will state Bro. Paul Bryant received burns on his hand while working on a D. C. bus bar, and that Brother Bateman is in the hospital with blood poisoning caused by scratching his arm with the end of a trolley spur messenger.

With a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year to the Brotherhood I will say, that's all this time.

ROY C. JOHNSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 90, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Editor:

Well, here we are again, about the end of another cycle; another milestone in life's journey appears in the offing. In this number several of the press secretaries will sing their swan songs, and most of those will gladly transfer the duty to another hand. It would seem though as if some of the press secretaries really enjoyed the task.

For those having the welfare of their organization at heart it is a time for retrospection and of summing up the activities of the year that is passing. We in Local No. 90 have made some headway and however slight, it is more than we have gained in the previous four years. It is difficult

to make any advance in the teeth of the guns of the New England conscience. That agency has munitions of war at its beck and call that are quite beyond our reach. A prominent New York architect recently declared that of the three large cities in the United States which are the most antagonistic towards the efforts of organized labor, New Haven offered the most determined opposition.

Through the efforts of some of the business agents (our own Brother Tierney included) the Building Trades Council, long dormant, was gotten to function after a fashion, and at once results were obtained. It goes to show the place in the economic life of the nation labor might reach if those who work with their hands should but give their business as much attention as must those who are engaged professionally, commercially, or industrially. That veteran English statesman, Lloyd George, has declared that it was a matter ever beyond his understanding, that labor, having such power in its hands, had always asked for so little.

What we have gained is represented by a building trades agreement signed by a large majority of the building contractors, a few new members admitted, and a tendency on the part of the old members to pay a little more attention to their standing.

We are situated far enough north so that the winter season causes a slackening of building operations, so the trades will endeavor to keep their line fences in repair in order to hold that which we have gained, with an avowed intention of making a stronger united effort in the spring.

In general, I believe the trend of organized labor's affairs has been onward and upward during the year, and offers a more cheering aspect than any since the serious slump of 1921-2.

I have noticed in the October number that the press secretary of Locals No. 210-211, in taking exceptions to some of the passages in my September letter, also takes a fling at the capability of members of Local No. 90. I stated in that letter that I believed the members of all our locals must be about equal in technical and executive ability. Regardless of who may cavil, threat, I haven't changed my mind. Having no knowledge of the capabilities of members of Locals No. 210-211 I trust they may be measured by a higher standard than the literary effusions that emanate from the pen of press secretary.

I expect the objection of Brother Swan, of L. U. 301, in the November issue, will meet with the approval of a large number of the membership, who object to those pages being filled with foreign matter, such as evolution, prohibition, bathing beauties, baseball, etc. Some of the Local Unions will find their regular meetings turned into a theological forum, or something more pernicious, and will find also that by the time the Detroit Convention rolls around it

will be quite in order to introduce a resolution abolishing the office of press secretary altogether if there is not evidence of improvement in some quarters.

If in warbling my swan song I have stroked someone's fur in the wrong direction I hope to be forgiven, and as a member of a conference of one I shall now adjourn "sine die."

R. J. PATTERSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Correspondence by Wire

Editor:

We cannot refrain from making a few comments on the editorials that have been appearing in the JOURNAL. We must say that we like the general progressive attitude of these editorials and that it is a credit to the editor to advocate some of the ideas that are not so popular with the powers that be in this country, and which many editors of trade journals seemingly ignore.

We have heard many comments from trade unionists outside of the electrical workers, especially among the building tradesmen. Along this line we want to take this opportunity to urge the editor to continue, and to present the facts in the interests of the worker, regardless of how unpopular they may be with the financial interests.

We have noticed how the editor has been continually calling attention to the necessity of the workers educating themselves and preparing for the future. We agree that this is important. We are going to need all the initiative and understanding that we can muster in the organization and strengthening of the labor movement. It is the duty and to the welfare of every member to get a clear understanding of the forces that are at work in this country and be prepared to adapt the movement to the new conditions.

We have heard much lately about evolution, even by some of the press secretaries of the JOURNAL. Let us not forget, that as the world moves on, social and economic organizations are subject to this law also, and that as changes are continually taking place in the forces opposing labor, we must adapt our organizations to the new conditions and that if we do not do so we will be putting ourselves in a precarious position.

It behooves us all to make a careful study of the labor movement and economics, and have a clear understanding of how social and economic organizations function, and change as new conditions arise.

The labor movement for St. Paul has had classes in education for the past several years. Some of these have been in the form of lectures, others have used a textbook as a basis. This year two classes have so far made their appearance, one in public speaking, the other in shop eco-

nomics. Several members of Local No. 110 are attending.

In reading over the program in the JOURNAL that is coming up at the next Congress, we note one of the issues is: "Shall a National Department of Education be Formed?" a policy favored by the A. F. of L.

We all know that organized labor has done much to promote the public school system. We also know, as our editor pointed out in the October issue, that our school system is practically controlled by the financial interests of the country, they lay down the policies and dictate what shall be taught, and using it to mould the minds of the children to their own advantage.

Now that the public school system has been established, we have the problem of getting some control of it for the benefit of the workers, it seems to the writer that a National Department of Education, with the government in control of big business, is going to give this element all the more control over the school system, and that it is going to smother what little freedom initiative there is left in the school system. A national department would be a fine thing if the workers controlled the government.

Local No. 110 is now carrying on an organization campaign in conjunction with that being carried on in this State by the S. A. F. of L. and are getting in touch with every electrical worker in the city who does not carry a card. The local would appreciate hearing from any one who has suggestions to make for organization work, either personally or through the JOURNAL. There may be a lot of things we do not know, and if so we need them.

Local No. 110 wishes to thank Local No. 84, of Atlanta, for the cordial treatment given to Bro. Gus. Brissman when he visited your local while attending the Building Trades Department Convention recently held in your city as a delegate from the Brotherhood. He was particularly pleased to be given the opportunity to initiate a large group of new members at that meeting. We hope that he can soon be doing the same thing here in St. Paul.

O. L. JOHNSON,
410 Dakota Bldg. Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 117, ELGIN, ILL.

Editor:

The year 1925 is rapidly coming to a close and for fear that I may lose out at the regular election in December will send in a short letter for the December WORKER.

Local No. 117 is in good shape financially and morally and the prospects for 1926 seem good. The building permits for this year will run pretty close to the three million dollar mark which is pretty good for a town of about thirty thousand people. The "Electrical Commission" recently appointed in conformity to the State law is now fully organized and the "Twilight Workers" have had their first real bump as a result.

One applicant for a contractor's license could only show three months' actual experience as a wireman and he was turned down cold. At the present writing about twenty licenses have been issued but these will all have to be renewed January 1 at \$50 per renewal and there will be an awful slump in the contracting line then.

Bro. B. E. Wood has been laid up for some time with a badly infected hand but is on the road to recovery. Several members of our Local, who have been toting around raffle tickets sold by Local No. 17, would be very glad to hear if this event has ever occurred and if so who was the lucky party.

We are always willing to dig down and help any needy brother and the hat is passed with alarming regularity; we have been stung good and plenty several times and a plenty is enough. Any local which promises to publish the results of raffles and fails to do so is in a direct way hurting the chances of all members who may at some future day be in need of a little financial assistance. If No. 17 is not guilty in this regard please accept our apology.

A. B. A.,

Treasurer and Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 122, GREAT FALLS, MONT.

CORRESPONDENCE BY WIRE

Editor:

The members of Local 122, Great Falls, Mont., have been busy for the past two months making preparations for their annual dance which will be held on the 30th and 31st of December and the first and second of January. This dance is always the largest function of the year in Great Falls and all the citizens look forward to this vicinity and assure you that if you are able to attend this function you will go away feeling that you have had the best time you have ever had at any dance. Local 122 wishes all other Locals a Merry, Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

DANIEL J. MCGUINNESS,
President-Secretary.

L. U. NO. 145, DAVENPORT, IOWA; ROCK ISLAND, ILL., AND VICINITY

Editor:

We, here today, are having our first winter weather. It is snowing and has been doing so most all day. As yet we have not had our usual Indian summer which makes the fall of the year in these parts one of the most pleasant parts of the whole year. Hope to have it yet.

At our last meeting we had an unusually large attendance. Can't account for that unless some of the boys were able to foresee what was in the immediate future—our present winter—and thought perhaps it would be better to get out while the weather was still good and not wait till bad weather put in its appearance. Any-

way, we hope they have made a firm decision to look to the thing that is to their benefit, and keep up the good work of attendance. We all feel better and do better when we get together, stay together and pull together.

It is not my intention to criticize anyone, but it seems to me that if a greater number of our members would lend a little aid and help make the thing go over big—it would lighten the load of the few who now have to carry it and would materially help in bettering our own conditions; to say nothing of the satisfaction one has in feeling he has done his part instead of hampering and hindering not only himself but all others associated with him as well.

R. L. NAYLOR,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 159, MADISON, WIS.

Editor:

I fell asleep on the job last month and missed the November number, but here's something for December.

If any of the Locals want to be severely criticized, just start a little clean-up campaign. A few weeks ago 159 voted to back up the "House Committee," and the Labor Temple Association, in eliminating booze and gambling parties in the Labor Temple; and to send letters to this effect to all Local Unions. Before all the letters were sent out, we started to get kicks about them; especially from one craft in particular, some of the members of which seem to be the chief offenders. The kicks came thick and fast for a little while, but the majority of the union men are in accord with us, and while we only started it, we can see a great improvement along this line. We, and others, feel that the Labor Temple is no place for affairs of this kind, and that any one who must do these things, should do them elsewhere.

The "fire season" has again opened with the cold weather, and as usual about 99 per cent of them are reported as caused by "defective wiring." On October 17 a fire caused considerable damage in a theater here. Fortunately the house was not nearly filled, so no one was seriously injured. In this case again, the verdict was "defective wiring."

Now! When the public reads in the daily press that a fire was caused by electric wiring, it naturally thinks that the electricians who did the job are to blame for doing scabby work. Now I maintain that union electricians in general (and members of 159 in particular) are the best mechanics and do the best class of work in the world. In nearly all cases of wiring causing fires the "cigar lighter electrician" is responsible; but what are we doing to protect members of our profession from this false public opinion? There are two major things which we should try to do. First, educate the public away from "cigar lighter electricians" and the promiscuous stringing

about of lamppord; and second, work to bring about a national all-metal code. Every good wireman will agree that there is only one way to put in a real job of wiring, and that is by using rigid iron conduit, and fittings throughout. The trend of progress is toward an all-metal code. Eventually; why not now? I would like to see others write on this subject. Perhaps I've started an argument, and then again, perhaps not so much.

Our local ordinances permit us to put in knob and tube in all residences and apartments up to and including four apartment buildings; except in basements, which must be piped except when plastered. No loom can be run into basements, and B X cannot be used in new buildings.

Outside of a few minor city rules, we work by the State code; and, believe me, if any one wants to do some home study on electrical work one of the best textbooks he can get is the Wisconsin State electrical code. I've been studying it quite faithfully since the second edition was gotten out last spring, and there is surely a lot in it.

I was very much interested in the articles in the September WORKER regarding the Hetch-Hetchy Power steal in San Francisco, Calif. One can hardly blame a corporation for buying a project of this kind for about one-fourth of its value if they can, nor can we entirely blame the officials who sold it for making a little side money. The real fault is with the voters of the city, who will elect men to public office who have not the best interests of the community at heart.

Things of this kind, although not of such magnitude, are going on all over the country all the time.

Isn't it nearly time for the American people to wake up at election time, investigate thoroughly, all candidates for public office, and elect only men who have the good of their community, State, and nation at heart? The real, honest-to-gosh American people are asleep on the job, but the politicians who can see an opportunity to make some money are wide awake and on the job, doing their stuff for themselves.

This is rather a long run, and if I don't put in a junction box, I'll get bawled out, so wishing every one a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I am

A. W. BAHR,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 184, GALESBURG, ILL.

Editor:

A few lines from L. U. No. 184. In the past month there have been two things that have just about got my goat. The first is the weather, which has been something fierce around here; near zero and plenty of snow. Looks like a bad winter the way it is starting in. The next thing is a letter I received from a bird which

I am taking the liberty to send into the JOURNAL. Following is this poor boy's narrowminded dream:

"Mr. Archie Maze.

"Dear Friend: I must tell you that I'm dropping the union for the present. Really, I can't see anything gained in my paying money into something that brings nothing. Those few little dollars mean a whole lot to me, receiving a meager wage per month. It seems the organization hasn't the support to give the right kind of aid to the laborers, and that is about what line work is. Some day I may need it bad, but so far it's done me no good. Wishing you the best of success. I'm as ever

"D. W. B."

Now, brothers, would not a letter like that make you sick? This poor misguided young stick-walker is to be pitied, not censured. I am withholding his name as I am hoping some day he will see the error of his ways and will be glad to come back into the Brotherhood, where he belongs.

And still some linemen wonder why they are underpaid. The above letter is a good reason why. Too many of this kind of ignorant unorganized birds around the country. I also wish to mention that I got this boy a job for seven months, a union job that paid him more money than he ever thought he would receive. But I am used to being thanked in this manner, so I keep trying to convince them to come on in and stay put. Once in a while one of them does. Things are looking fairly well for work here this winter for our members. Better than they have in past winters that I can remember. So we can at least be thankful for some small favors during the "big business" administration of Silent Cal Coolidge. But if the price keeps going up on the poor man's delight, those dear old Irish "spuds," think some of us will have to cut them off our menu. Three round dollars per bushel and still climbing in this burg. I hope some one sends me a bushel for Christmas. They probably will be five bucks by then.

We are very sorry to have to report the death of Mrs. E. J. King, the wife of our progressive Congressman, Mr. E. J. King, of this district, who died very suddenly Friday morning, November 6, 1925. Mr. King has the sympathy in his bereavement of the entire labor movement of Galesburg. He has always fought for the rights of the common people, from which he himself arose to the position he now holds. I have taken up more space than I intended when I started. So will close for this time.

A. W. MAZE,
Press Secretary.

The world's riches increase each day. The Union Label stands for the proposal that all the producers of this wealth shall have a fair share of it.

L. U. NOS. 210 AND 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Now that the gentleman from Texas has told us how we fit I suppose that ye ed., Smoot, and I should burst out crying on each other's shoulders, "Aw, hittin' a poor little kid." However, such is life and I suggest that the dear brother does his Christmas shopping early, so he can sit down and write a nice sociable and chatty letter for the January issue. From what I have learned the new JOURNAL is going to be one that all press secretaries can be proud to write for. So buck up, Mister Longhorn, and give us a smile, as life is too short to carry around a grouch.

Tenshun, 349, "Slim" Whitehead may have arrived sans excess baggage, but give him time and a pair of the wildcat's separators and the kid will be able to come back home and live the life of Riley again next summer.

Things have been breaking pretty good for some of the boys so "Parson" Jones bought a new style Ford, which makes two Elizabeths in the family. The first one he acquired over twenty years ago, and she is still able to make Ma Jones' little boy, Eddie, step high, wide and handsome. (Hello, Fusty, do you get that one?)

Jimmie Meade, ex-officio of No. 98, and now of the International Office, has been doing some excellent work in this locality. Through his efforts new locals have been installed in Vineland and Bridgeton, N. J., so that the territory between here and "Philly" is getting fairly well organized. Give Jim more time and we will have closed shops from Jersey City to Harrisburg.

The President, Vice President and four members of the Executive Board are working on the same job. All that is needed to make it a strictly family affair is the presence of the Treasurer, Financial Secretary and the Press Secretary.

Stop, look and reason; December 28 is election of officers and England expects every man to do his duty. Soft-pedal the hammers and put into office the men who have "carried on" while so many of you guys in both local outfits have only come around once a quarter to pay dues and then leave as soon as you get your receipt. Not only that, but there is a bunch of you so-called card carriers who send your dues in and only show up when the eats are free or are summoned to appear before the Executive Board. Now laugh that off, and as my old friend "Bunk" says, "I hope you don't like it." You fellows in 211 whose toes I have tread upon may gang up and give me the gate, but little old 210 sentenced me to life on this job last June, and that's that.

"Kid" Tarbert, 210 is the latest convert to narrowbackism and is doing his stuff on the new President Hotel. As far as the cold winds are concerned he says there isn't any difference between hanging on

a stick and working on the open tenth deck. More power to him. In time to come 211 will be an ex-lineman's Local. The more the merrier.

Nearly forgot to mention that "Kindergarten" Henninger, the coal-cracking Shears from Shamokin, is back with the light and the other day tried to tell the ancient and honorable "Piggy" Holliday how linework should be done—all of which was good, as "Piggy" had his journeyman ticket in 1899 and has forgotten more than some of us will ever know.

We will see some hard riding now that "Dock," the little jockey, has returned from Jersey City, where he spent a very profitable three months. Expect some more of the boys will be back from there in time for the election.

On November 1 we moved into our new offices located in the Freeman Building, rooms 215 and 216, as the other hall was too small to take care of the overflow. We now have a modern meeting room on the sixth floor that accommodates one hundred and seventy persons without any crowding. The two outfits are still together and work hand-in-glove with each other. The animosity that exists between the two branches in other cities is entirely extinct and we are like one large, happy family.

Guess it is time to quit, but before doing so would like to see each and every Local have something for the new WORKER in January. Let's try to show "Bugs" that his efforts are appreciated and don't be afraid of a little criticism from some guy whose liver is sluggish.

With the season's greetings to all, I am, as usual,

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

I awakened this morning to look out on a ground partially covered with snow. I shivered. I said certain things beneath my breath which the Editor no doubt would censor if repeated here. I have never had the desire to explore the Arctic regions. Each approaching winter carries with it, to me, more horrors than the preceding one. It has always been my ambition as winter approaches to retire to some climate more in harmony with the clothes I possess. I had my opportunity this year at Miami, Fla., but since I failed to consider it I will cease to complain.

At this writing we are in the midst of the month of Thanksgiving. There is no life so empty and lonely as the one who is unable to be grateful for something on Thanksgiving Day. Confronted by all the horrors of approaching winter I still find much to be thankful for, surely more than a great many have, with whom I come in daily contact.

Along with Thanksgiving we are confronted with the adventures of the student of wild life in the jungles. Here men in the upper

class of society sometimes mingle with those supposedly a trifle lower. As to marksmanship all are about equal, for almost as many human casualties are recorded when the season closes as there is registered against the game they hunt. They generally run second only to fatalities at R. R. crossings via the auto route. Two such fatalities have been brought to my attention only a day or so following the opening of the hunting season. One, a case of two young fellows who had hunted all day without success—had not even fired a shot—were homeward bound, when they decided to shoot at targets; the third shot fired by one of them struck the other causing instant death. In the other case a party of friends started out in an auto. These were real hunters—had modern fire arms, game bags, hunting togs and even dogs, packed in their machine. Although they had never hunted large game in Africa with the Roosevelts, they were equal or possibly superior to any hunting expedition ever launched—when suddenly one of the dogs became entangled with a gun in the rear seat, which resulted in the gun being discharged—one more fatality. Yes, the hour has reached us when it should be necessary to do more than apply for a legal permit for such wholesale human slaughter, but the average hunter fails to sense it, until he becomes a party to such tragic occurrences as these.

Notice in the November issue that my brother scribe, Bachie, is quite a football fan. Although not much of an enthusiast myself I can hardly agree with Bachie that Red Grange has been stopped, especially at this hour after the Illinois-Ohio State argument at Columbus has become ancient history. When one is the center of attraction for the largest crowd ever known to enter a stadium (a possible 90,000 people) and plays such a game as Grange did play it is hard to believe that he has been stopped—of course, we, in this section were raw-raw-rawing for the Ohio State as could well be expected. I am told, however, that Grange had the support of every fan in the stadium whether he hailed from Ohio or elsewhere, which without doubt had much to do with his almost superhuman activities.

Speaking of football, I viewed with interest and admiration the wonderful display covering the entire display room of Lyman-Buick Co. at Seventh and Walnut—gotten up in connection with the approaching Haskell Indian-U. C. game, slated for Thanksgiving Day. Considering the vast expense connected with this display I would hesitate, as a new car prospect, to consult the Lyman-Buick Co. for some time to come.

Many changes have taken place recently on the job where I knock out my daily eight. Brick and carpenter superintendents, resident and landscape architect's and many others have been replaced by strange faces. We pass the word from one to another "who's next?" Having been fortunate enough to enter on the ground floor has enabled me, to date, to give one year and ten

months service—with the job still in its infancy. We consider this to be the largest building project ever entered into around here and possibly anywhere in the country. It is, I believe, the only complete town being built in the U. S. today. It is a city in itself, called Mariemont, Ohio—on which I intend giving the WORKER a letter in detail at some future date.

If you are still following me, Bachie, I wish to express my appreciation for your intercession with our worthy Editor in behalf of us scribes, concerning the date for copy to reach the I. O., the date as it now stands is much better than the 25th of the month as was previously established.

In closing I wish to extend a word of good cheer and very best wishes for the Holiday Season to all whom this may reach, especially those visited by sickness or affliction, or those who, through any other cause, are unable to fully enjoy the wonderful Holiday Spirit that we all look forward to.

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 259, SALEM, MASS.

Editor:

A few local notes now might be welcomed, providing that the editor will grant me the necessary space.

The dues have increased one dollar a month to support the office of Business Agent. The office thus created has proven its worth and value in the short time it has been functioning. In cooperation with the newly formed North Shore Trades Alliance our Business Agent, Charlie Reed, has been successful in getting a number of jobs faired up. His office is in the rooms of the Local and his hours are between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning, and 4 and 5 in the afternoon. With the success that has attended the inauguration of the office the added dollar will soon repay itself many times over. The Business Agent wishes it made known to the members of the Local that if they are out of work to report to him immediately, then if there is any contractor needing help he can immediately get in touch with such a member and thus place him. Unless the members cooperate with the agent they must not expect him to act for the best interest of the Local. It would be utterly impossible.

Conditions here are so-so. Most of us are managing to get in a full week, but it looks as though it should behoove all of us to lay aside a little for the coming winter.

Quite a few of the brothers of the Lawrence Local have sought work in our jurisdiction and we are glad to report that as far as it has been possible they have been placed on jobs where they managed to get a few weeks in.

The Executive Board has been holding intensive sessions lately and I believe some business has been transacted which has been of benefit to the Local. Our congenial Business Agent has seen to it that there

has been enough on his part alone to have kept it in session many an extra hour.

To some certain of our sister Locals, we wish to make known our stand through these columns on their observing our local conditions. It has been our failing lately to let off lightly any and all brothers who have repeatedly infringed on our rulings. We have, through our Business Agent, practically stifled most of the carpet baggers on important jobs. This has been brought about by the Trades Alliance. We mean to keep it so. Our members are not allowed to carpet bag and we do not mean to allow any members from outside Locals to come into our district and break down such existing conditions which we fought hard for and now enjoy. If a member from an outside Local wishes to work in the Salem district he must be what we term a legitimate contractor, that is if he contemplates to contract for work. By a legitimate contractor we mean: One who carries a master's license; carry employees' compensation; sign our agreement; employ a member of our, or other Locals, the year round, or as the volume of work permits. We know then he is in the business to make something out of it, not merely to make a stab here and there at a job and then come around and tell us he is making a hundred dollars a week, which we know not to be true, and which we know also that he has not made the \$1.10 which is the wage in this district. Now listen, outside member, when you come to work in this district get in touch with the Business Agent at 145 Essex Street, Salem. He can be reached by telephone. Do it the minute you get on the job, in fact before you start the job. Our failing has been overcome. It is now up to you.

Under the auspices of the Salem Central Labor Union and direction of Charlie Reed, a course of lectures will be held in the Electrical Workers Hall, 145 Essex Street, free to all card men and their friends. A similar course was held last year and interesting lectures as well instructive ones were listened to by many, although the number of members who took advantage of the course was small compared to what it should have been. The lecturers have been very carefully chosen, each one a specialist in his subject. There is nothing mediocre about any of the lecturers. The lectures are held every Friday evening throughout the winter. More should interest themselves in this course as it affords them the opportunity to enlighten them in many things which would otherwise be nothing but a blank. These are held for your benefit and welfare. What are you going to do about it?

What kind of a union man are you? Have you ever had that question asked you? If so, I wonder how you answered. On how many purchases you make can a union label be shown? Personally I have been making a personal investigation and find quite a few articles on which are no

union label. Now this does not show consistency on our part. We in the building trade department are enjoying fairly good conditions, but somehow we seem to forget all about our fellows. If we would only stop to think whenever we buy a cheap article not having the union label, just under what circumstances and conditions it was manufactured, we would certainly see a serious menace to unionism. Every time we buy a non-union pair of overalls, a shirt, a collar, a pair of garters, etc.; buy a loaf of bread of Ward's or some such similar company; use paper not bearing the familiar union water mark; in substance, not patronizing union labels, when we do these things we strike a foul blow to the very structure of the labor movement and at the same time help to build up the forces that are very active and anxious to break up forever the power of the unions, and in fact the unions themselves. Powerful mergers are today a fact, not a fancy; all formed for the one purpose—to smash the unions. Are they successful? Witness the American Telephone and Telegraph; the Central Power Stations and subsidiaries; the Ward Baking, Continental and two other large baking companies, which have just recently merged; witness the shoe industry; also the large cotton and woolen mills. Do you think that they are going to be content to stop at these? I should say not. These are just the beginning. We are slated to be the next. And who can be held responsible for it? Nobody but our own selves. Let us awaken before it is too late. Read the papers, any one, and see today how complete is the domination of our government by these powerful interests. It is complete, don't be fooled by prosperity blarney. They have become so complete in their domination at Washington that the Department of Justice has come out flat-footed and stated that they will not prosecute any case that would prove detrimental to American business; that following on the instigated complaints of labor in regard to the recent merger of the four large baking concerns. That can mean but one thing: the government of the United States, through its duly constituted agencies, is coming out direct in its opposition to American labor. The D. of J. means to close its eyes to a direct opposition of the law which regulates the forming of trusts. As I have said these things are but a beginning; we are next. A remedy? Only one: Be a UNION MAN and patronize the UNION LABEL.

J. F. FLYNN,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 261, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

This being our second article in this JOURNAL since joining the Brotherhood in March, 1925, we respectfully call your attention to the fact that we are almost to the climax of our endeavor.

Our membership is coming along strong considering the fact that we cover one branch only, that of fitting, assembling and wiring of lighting fixtures.

Our territory covers all of Greater New York and vicinity. Our demands will soon be submitted and every lighting fixture wired in our jurisdiction will bear the label of our Local. At that time all lighting fixtures coming into New York City wired will have to bear an I. B. E. W. label.

Permanent offices have now been secured at 233 East 14th Street and it is only a matter of a very short time when our aims will be realized after years of hard work, namely, that of giving the fixture assemblers and fitters of Greater New York and vicinity an organization in the Brotherhood that we may well be proud of.

EDMUND B. PENGELLY,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

For some considerable time we have been reading a good deal about Locals refusing to accept travelers; others saying "stay away," and so on. For my part I have been placing myself on both sides of the argument and find there is a good deal to be said for both. The brother who feels he would and can move out of the district he is in very naturally expects a welcome from his own organization, especially when he has had a good standing for many years. I know that there are several places along the route we visited on our way to Seattle that I would like to be in other than here. And I would feel it pretty tough to be told "Nothing doing." On the other hand, there is the place that can only just manage to keep the boys going and any more on the list makes for competition over the jobs. Probably a younger man is the newcomer and most people want speed, so the older man is gradually let out, which is also pretty tough on a fellow union man. Local No. 349 has a very practical letter over the signature of Brother Morgan (not J. P.). But it seems to me that the International Office should by circular letter let every Local know the following. The letter dealing with this question and suggesting that the letter be read at least three times so that the absentees will have a chance to hear it, that all brothers intending to travel should, through the organization, write the Local where they intend going. Surely this would be a better way. I feel sure when all is said that those Locals who say, "Stay away" don't really mean that, only our common language does not very politely say what we mean.

Our troubles still exist. One of the boys gave me a rolling the other day, then didn't show up at the regular meeting. Among other things he said was that "the Local is no good; don't do anything. Why don't they get busy and get those fellows

in? The dues are too high for what's in it." And if something ain't done damn quick he is going to quit. Among other replies that I offered was that a lot of the boys hereabouts are budding managers and foremen and don't need to join, for if they do it will queer their prospects. This dissatisfaction, of course, had good grounds, as this brother is one who joined us two years ago and is in the same box, though all kinds of promises seemed to be in the air, but none came.

Brother Ingles came in answer to the President's letter and the officers were called to the hotel to meet him and go over the ground once more. He had to leave the next morning to go somewhere else. But had arranged with Brothers Noble to come here, which he did the following Monday, but had to leave on Thursday morning. However, I am told that someone else has started to shake things up a little (at the bad end of the year, I fear). It is to be hoped that among them they will boost the rates of pay for I can't help thinking of the low rate that is a danger to the electrical workers elsewhere.

Glad to hear from No. 93. Brother Czech and I were in the same car on the trip, you will remember. Keep up writing.

I like that letter from No. 98; a very true review.

Yes, Brother Bachie, I was looking for you at the convention and regretted that you did not instruct Brother Cameron in the mysteries of the I. P. S. A. Brothers Smoot and Milne and myself did not change the constitution, but in the words of one resolution "keep on going," which we will.

Thanks, Brother Ellsworth, for your good wishes. I'm longing to write one of these months of our increase in members. The wiremen here are all in business for themselves (I spell business with a small "b" advisedly). Brother Noble told us this bit of news; however, I notice that these same businesses employ men and certainly the two shops here have some men, to say nothing of the maintenance shop here. And none are organized; no, not one.

Good luck to you, Brother Wheaton, of No. 456; I have tried my little contribution on this subject above. And to No. 595 and No. 6 our hearty congratulations. What a comeback with the numbers, too. So like the spirit of the west coast.

Now a word about this proposed changing of the JOURNAL. I trust that change will not have the effect that sometimes happens. You know we all can be forgiven for a sentimental thought for old ways. Men and women don't say anything, especially when they are afraid that someone who is starting these things is doing his very best. But when the changes come there is a silent howl. Don't be too anxious, Mr. Editor, to change things unless you have something up your sleeve that's really better.

Last meeting night we had a representative of the shoe operators call in, but

Local No. 303 was absent. Whether the "Punching Match" or the "Soft Ball" or some other red-herring stalled them, I don't know; we have so many diversions that attract the men away from the unions here, and they all run after the master class who cut off their tails or wages without any knife.

With the best of wishes to all of the membership, I trust my wandering pen or head will interest you.

THOS. W. DEALY,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA. Editor:

As another month has rolled around I must get busy and write another letter to the WORKER for December.

Have just received my WORKER for November and have enjoyed reading the letters from the different Locals, but would like to see the rest of the Locals get a letter in once in a while, anyway, so we would know how conditions are all over the country.

Work is getting better here; no large jobs, but practically all the members are working. Some of them are not working steady, but hope there will be enough work to keep us all busy this winter.

We are still hopeful of getting a city electric code here, which will help our members more than anything else that could happen.

An ordinance endorsing the Underwriters' code has been passed by the city commissioners and comes up for approval December 7 and with the help of the contractors we are hopeful of its adoption.

As to conditions here, only about half of the contractors are fair, but we are getting almost all of the larger jobs, as they are inspected and the fair contractors can compete with the unfair and get the work, though there is from thirty to fifty cents an hour difference in wages.

Will ring off for this time. With best wishes to all the members of the I. B. E. W., and especially the editor.

"SLIM,"
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA. Editor:

Brothers, you have read in the last issue of this JOURNAL about the conditions in our town under the topic of "Florida Disclosed," which in my estimation should have read "Miami Disclosed," as I am only writing for Local No. 349 and not the whole State.

One must remember that this State is the last of all States to start developing and the new members of this Local and the friends who may read this must remember that under the developing stage of anything we are forced to go without many things. This city for instance. It has its streets dug up every other week for more electric,

gas, water, telephone and telegraph lines to be installed, or streets must be widened or old buildings must be torn down to make way for the new, and so a new visitor does not get a very pleasant view of the down-town district, nor does he understand these changes until he is here for sometime.

Now I often hear remarks that there isn't any big manufacturing here and wonder what will keep this city going. First of all, when the majority of us were growing up in some northern city or town there was manufacturing there before we were born, which goes to prove that the city was there before us, but in our case we were here before this city really began to grow. The railroads are working double tracks all the way down the coast and the ships are trying their best to get in here. The contractors in general have great difficulty in getting building material here, and even when they charter ships they find, on arriving, there are not enough docks to tie up to, and are forced in some cases to unload on lighters before they are able to clear.

Our bay front has outgrown itself and we could use about ten more piers in addition to the four we have. Now this little problem is a job in itself and new piers cannot be built over night. So, my readers, consider these things when you read the propaganda in some of the northern papers that are being paid to give out false statements. In fact, most every kind of business is operating under great efforts.

On October 26 our newly-made brother, James A. Gorman, fell to his death while working in a 15-story building. He fell from the eighth story into an elevator shaft, landing on his head and shoulders. He died instantly. Brother Gorman came from Providence, R. I., some few months ago and began his electrical work here as a helper. He leaves a wife and mother.

Our Local can boast that we have another Business Agent. His name is Brother Lutz and comes from Indianapolis, where he was very active in the labor movement. We hope he will be successful in this new field of activity.

The boys want to know if Paul Cartledge is working at the electrical business or in the real estate business since he began to wear knickers.

Brother Hanrick, the expert motor repair man of the Biscayne Electrical Company, was asked by the boss where did Watt Meter? He answered in Shunt Field; then he got a raise.

A conversation was overheard in a residence which sounded like this: "Mother, who is that funny looking man in the kitchen?" "Hush son," said the mother, "that is Mr. Wilson from the Biscayne Electric Company repairing the stove."

This Local desires to wish the officers and members of the I. B. E. W. a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year. I thank you.

CLAUDE S. MORGAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

Thank you, Brother Dealy; I am pleased to know that my letter has given you a little encouragement. Your letter in the October issue is most interesting, and it is regretted that the vast Hydro-Electric Power enterprise in Ontario is not run with the full cooperation and assistance of organized labor.

It is agreed by every one that the combining of the Licensed Electrical Journeymen's Association with Local No. 353 would immediately increase our strength and certainly add to our membership. But try to do it.

They know they can't get along without us, and their only argument is high dues. But that doesn't mean anything when you recall to mind the experiment of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union in 1920. I have been told that they have not held a meeting since last spring other than Executive meetings.

In 1920 the wage rate for wiremen was 87½ cents per hour. The rate for the plumbers in Toronto at that time was 90 cents. The plumbers' rate today is \$1 per hour. So you see that the Canadian union or dual union experiment cost the wiremen in Toronto probably 20 cents per hour for the last few years, as the wiremen's rate has been 80 cents since shortly after the dual organization was formed.

The plumbers' dues are \$2.60 per month, and this does not include anywhere near the amount of insurance benefits our members get for their dues, which are \$2.65 per month. Ninety cents of our dues each month is for insurance benefit. Twenty-five cents is for a sick benefit of \$1 per day. This leaves us \$1.50 out of the month's dues to run the organization on. So their high dues argument is all shot, when the dual union did not function on \$1.50 per month. And it certainly has not functioned. The plumbers are getting \$1 per hour and if our international organization had remained intact (as we had about three times the membership of the plumbers) we would have been getting at least \$1 an hour today, if not more.

Five years have passed and is it going to take us five years to get for the wiremen in Toronto \$1 per hour? The only answer is organize, and we won't get 85 cents per hour if we don't.

Value is only given as value is paid for. Of course, there are always certain persons who will go into a store and expect to buy a suit of clothes for \$12.50 (with two pairs of pants) and actually kid themselves that the suit will give them the "prosperous looking electrician" appearance that a \$40 suit would. It is easy to recognize them.

Our Local has done no effective organizing in Toronto for some time, and we are now in the midst of one of the greatest organizing campaigns in our history. It is easily possible for each of our members

to bring in a new member at least once a month. If this were done for two months we would be in a position to support a Business Agent and reestablish our employment bureau in a proper manner.

We had a meeting with the Board for Licensing and Regulating Electrical Workers on September 30, 1925. About the only changes made for 1926 will be the reduction of the renewal fee from \$4 per year to \$2 and \$1 to the License Department for the license, which makes a total of \$3.

We requested the Examining Board to let us have a copy of their final draft of the by-law regulations before they presented it to the police commission for approval. It would certainly be to their advantage to have the proposed changes endorsed by our organization. As it stands, if the changes are not satisfactory we will be forced to seek new changes before the police commission.

As our sick benefit has been mentioned it would be as well to mention that section of the by-laws of Local No. 353:

"ARTICLE 16—SICK BENEFITS

"Section 1. Sick benefits shall be paid to any member, sick or disabled, who has been in continuous good standing for at least six consecutive months prior to the date of his disability or sickness.

Sec. 2. Good standing means that dues must be paid in the month they become due, or in advance.

"Sec. 3. Members shall present a proper claim in due form accompanied by a doctor's certificate.

"Sec. 4. Sick benefits shall not be paid for less than seven days' disability.

"Sec. 5. Sick benefits shall not be paid for more than seven weeks and one day to any member more than once in the same year.

"Sec. 6. A member who has received the maximum amount of sick benefit shall not be entitled to further sick benefits until after one year has elapsed.

"Sec. 7. Sick benefits shall not be paid to any member for the same sickness re-occurring in any subsequent year.

"Sec. 8. Sick benefits shall be paid at the rate of \$1 a day for each day's sickness under this by-law.

P. ELSWORTH.

L. U. NO. 411, WARREN, OHIO

Editor:

Have been reading the writings of the "literary lights" of the Brotherhood from various parts of this Western Hemisphere and want to say they are all very interesting. Those written in a jovial strain are very relaxing to one whose daily duties are busy with many problems of the day; the other more serious ones give occasion for deep thoughts, some of which I can agree with, others not; but I recognize the right of every person to his own opinions.

I was very much impressed with the article over the signature of Bro. F. J. Flynn, of L. U. No. 259, Salem, Mass., especially this paragraph:

"Let us glory in the fact that today labor is learning to think, and having learned to think, gained admission into the Hall of Knowledge, obtaining that which is of inestimable value to any cause regardless of purpose, used rightly a weapon which naught can resist successfully."

This paragraph is an editorial in itself; that is why I quote it in full, and is worthy of deep thought on the part of every member of organized labor, and the fact that labor is thinking. Is being recognized by educated thinkers in all walks of life, and it is a very satisfying feeling that comes to any one who has watched and worked in the advancement of the labor movement in the last 30 years, because of this fact.

I read with much interest, yet in wonderment, the article of Bill Blake, of No. 912, Cleveland, Ohio, only in the part of the paragraph relative to the Ohio State Industrial Commission, and I am free to say that it is my opinion Brother Blake is not very well acquainted with the personnel of this body. If he was he would know they are members of organized labor, and from my knowledge of them and their work they are not under the thumb of any association, but being human beings, the same as you and I, they no doubt make mental mistakes, the same as you and I; and they have their laws to govern them, the same as you and I have our obligation and constitution to govern us. And to my way of thinking it is a credit to organized labor to have men from our own ranks in such positions; politicians or no politicians. And it is up to us to assist them in their tasks, and I am sure, from what I know of them, they will appreciate that assistance, and while I am on this subject let me say that Ohio has more card men in offices of trust than any other State and I repeat they are willing to assist you if you will allow them and assist them. The philosophy as expressed in Brother "Speed" Lotz, of L. U. No. 723, will apply in situations of this kind.

Local Union No. 411, of Warren, Ohio, is going along; members all working, with a fair attendance at meetings. We are putting on a campaign to get both light and phone men, 100 per cent, and our endeavor is to get the ones who have dropped by the wayside, and at the end of our endeavors, we are to put on a feed and a program of amusements. Will also say L. U. No. 573 is going along smoothly again, with a fair number employed. As this is the first from No. 411, I will hang up.

GEO. J. HENRY,

Recording Secretary.

The Journal is your best source of information about your union. Read it; protect it; boost it.

L. U. NO. 455, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Well, here comes another from the Land of Palms and Sunshine; and when I say sunshine I mean all of it. Every day a sunny one and a warm one. Some of the sun-chasers are complaining about it being too warm, but you see they don't look for so warm weather; but it's just right and couldn't be beat anywhere in this broad land of ours. The most ideal in all America. Ask Brother Hull; he can tell you all about it. Ask some of the people who are here from California. We have lots of them.

Well, brothers, concerning work; it's on the quiet here. The embargo on the railroad has got things tied up so there's no material coming in here except what's being hauled from Jacksonville, via trucks. You brothers who are thinking of coming this way had better change your route to some other city in the State as there's nothing doing at all. Absolutely nothing in line work. There have been a few straggling brothers in here, but gone back out again. You see, when you come here you are in the extreme southern end of the U. S. A. and have to back out of here the same way you came in.

As to living conditions, well, they are quite high, especially rents. They are out of the question and the restaurants get theirs also, but this is a tourists' city, and you can expect to pay a little more than in a town that's not patronized by the tourists. But rents are way above the average. Get me right, brothers, you are not barred from here, but it's just a case of if you haven't got a little "jack" on your hip you are "in Dutch," as Miami is running over with people at present and still coming in droves. Some are leaving also. If there is anyone in L. U. No. 84 who has circulated the report that there was a strike on with the cable-splicers at Miami Beach, I wish to correct this. It came here that someone up there said that the splicers at the Beach were on strike, but that's a mistake. We haven't had any trouble here and don't think we will. Things are running very smoothly here except we can't get any material.

We are having a great influx of tourists and the city is pretty well filled up but they still come and I think this winter will cap the climax for the number of tourists.

Well, brothers, I think I have told you all the news up to date so will close for this time. With best wishes from No. 455 to the entire Brotherhood.

E. H. CHARLESWORTH,

Press Secretary.

A man who will not help others is not, himself, worthy of being helped. The union man who neglects the Union Label is denying help to those from whom he requires help.

L. U. NO. 522, LAWRENCE, MASS.

Editor:

"Hard Boiled or Wishy Washy?" The phrase prompts me to send in this article. It was uttered by Brother Capelle while defending that Local that needs no defense—No. 103. It is a good one to get straight and then tuck away in your bean for use when in doubt. How many of you are hard boiled? How many wishy washy? Which class are you in? Which class is your Local in? And why?

A Local that intrusts its management to an Executive Board composed of the best available brains in the Local and backs up that board in all its decisions, is a firm local, going forward, commanding attention and respect, and getting and holding conditions for its members. Hence, because of its firmness and the necessity and intention to protect itself and what it has for its members, it is called hard boiled by some.

A wishy washy Local has a brother in the chair who doesn't know his book and cannot conduct a meeting in a business-like way. It has an Executive Board that does not assume the responsibilities of the office and brings back the business to the floor for disposition; where members fail to confine their talk to the motion but wander off into personal attacks, recrimination and abuse of other brothers and the officers; and fault-finding at the manner of or disposition of cases. Such a Local has a lot of wishy washy members and usually enjoys rock-bottom conditions.

Better be hard boiled and respected as a fighter for your convictions than held in contempt for your spineless inactivity in your own interests.

Do not "pan" the other Local that is going ahead making and enjoying conditions because of something you know of that isn't strictly ethical. Give them credit for what they have accomplished for their own members and resolve to put your Local in the same strong position.

Local No. 522 is at present endeavoring to organize Haverhill, Mass.; Merrimac, Amesbury, and Newburyport. We are also at work on card exchange agreements with No. 588, of Lowell, and No. 259, of Salem, and No. 377, of Lynn. Salem is organizing Gloucester, Mass. When our work is finished a territory practically forty miles square and covered with a network of perfect highways will be open to the members of the several Locals. We expect to raise the number of working days' average away up for the members of all the Locals.

Due to the continued depression in the textile industry, work is scarce in Lawrence. Many of our members are out of town. Some in Salem, Lynn, Lowell, and Hartford. However, we are controlling the work that is coming through and we have a Building Trades Council here that is a model; as near to unity of action and purpose as pos-

sible. Those with the problem of organizing a B. T. C. on their hands should come to Lawrence and study our methods.

ED S. BURNS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 546, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO

Editor:

Here goes for a few lines for the JOURNAL just to say that although No. 546 is only a couple of months old we are certainly making some progress in the right direction, as we admitted four new members last meeting, which brings our membership to 28, and have one more application for next meeting night.

Regardless of the fact that all the boys were red hot and anxious to see a Local Union established here and to become a member, some of the brothers have cooled down considerably, for already a number of them have become victims of that most aggravating disease, common to about 75 per cent of all labor unions of which I have any knowledge, namely, "non-attendance," and anyone who will give us a prescription that will cure, or even relieve said affliction, may be sure of our most sincere thanks. For as we all know it is certainly unfair for about 50 per cent of the members to be expected to do it all.

As to conditions and work in this vicinity will say that work seems to be plentiful and conditions pretty fair, but just a little shy as to wages, which we hope to improve.

I notice quite a few good letters and editorials in the WORKER for October, and wish to say here that I am heartily in favor of Bro. Chick Wheaton's (L. U. No. 456) ideas pertaining to the traveling brother. Also wish to congratulate L. U. No. 1147 on its good fortune in having such a broad and fair-minded man to deal with as Mr. Meade, owner of the paper mill in which all the members of said Local Union No. 1147 work, and only wish there were more of that kind of employers in the country.

Surely glad to see a letter from Local Union No. 196 and take this means of saying hello to all members of same and maybe some of the boys who were there in 1916 will remember me, as I belonged there at that time. Was working for the city electrician, Vern Schaffer, installing some 40 new street lights. Are Bros. George Rhodes and Bill Donaldson still with you?

What is wrong with Local Union No. 420, Keokuk, Iowa? Haven't seen a letter from you since I left there in 1917. Let's hear from you.

Would also like very much to hear from my old buddy, T. P. Lee, better known as "Curly" Lee. Last known address, Sawtelle, Calif.

Well, brothers, if you are traveling this way stop and see us. You are sure of a hearty welcome. We meet second and fourth Wednesdays at 7 P. M., second floor of Plumbers' Hall.

Hoping to see a gang of letters in the

next JOURNAL from all the Locals I will dead-end this with the best wishes for the I. B. E. W.

J. O. "TRIX" THIXTON.
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

President Al. Eagles, of No. 567, seems to have become imbued with the spirit of the world education movement and striving to stimulate some substance of intellectuality in the dumb-bell minds over whom he weekly (not weakly) asserts his authority, has been insistent in his desire that the Local periodically secure speakers of prominence to enlighten us in the mysterious pathways of the labor, electrical and political fields.

With the aid of the entertainment committee and Business Agent Weaver, Professor Eagles on the evening of November 16 inaugurated his cherished program with the general effect of exploding an electrical bombshell in our midst.

No criticism can be made relative to the professor's effort, except to remark casually that he appears to have established a precedent in opening his program with the valedictory.

Members of No. 567 feel deeply indebted to Mr. Herman Burgi, power engineer of the Cumberland County Light and Power Co., for the prominent part he played in providing us with the most entertaining evening we have enjoyed. Mr. Burgi went to considerable trouble on his own part to present to us an elaborate display of modern electrical apparatus as adopted by the power company and subject to necessary approval by the Public Utilities Commission. By his clever illustrations of these devices; his interpretation of the rules of the C. C. P. and L. Co.; a brief explanation of the functioning of the Public Utilities Commission; by his wiring diagrams and ready answers to a barrage of questions, Mr. Burgi held the interest of the Local for three hours, at the close being accorded a rousing vote of thanks.

Mr. Frank Sargent, city electrical inspector, always popular and always welcomed at our meetings, was present and spoke briefly, under protest that he was merely a guest. However, he threshed out with the boys some matters of detail that have proved more or less annoying and answered many questions the boys wished to be "brushed up" on. He also received a demonstration of welcome and, together with Mr. Burgi, was assured that members of No. 567 will at all times attempt to follow their standards.

We are in line for more of these meetings, according to the schedule now in possession of the committee, and if the first is any indication of continued popularity, the boys who stay away will be missing a lot.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the loss of Bro. John Bangs, who died on November 9 after an illness of a few days following partial recovery from a lingering

sickness of a year ago. Brother Bangs, always prominent in local matters, active in defense of what he considered right, and loyal to union purpose, will be sadly missed from our meetings, where his popularity was merited by the friendly attitude he maintained toward all. Funeral services and the many floral tributes were impressive. Honorary pall-bearers were members from the Local with whom long association had woven ties stronger than union Brotherhood.

PRESS, SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

I have read with much interest the different write-ups on education. I have always been interested in education of our members. One reason is that I have so little of it myself. Hence I have seen the need of it in our organization. We worked very hard last year to get members interested in a school here in Tulsa, and found the school board more than willing to go down the line with us. They agreed to make up a strictly union class of members of the I. B. E. W. We started such a class, but got very little help from the Local and the class soon went flat.

The apprentice boys did not take to it, naturally, as no boy ever takes to going to school. We, who were in charge of the school, tried to get the Local to require the boys to attend school, and thought they would, but just as soon as the boys found out that the Local was not behind us in this move, they quit going to school and laughed at the school committee. Boys, as you know, are all alike; they can't see the need of an education 'til it's too late.

Suppose that the I. O. would start a school and require each apprentice to take a four-year course along with his apprenticeship? When he got his journeyman's card he would be a mechanic we would be proud of, and could go out and compete with anyone in the field. But as it is today very few of our members are holding the big jobs. The reason is very plain to see. In too many cases we don't have the educated men to fill those big jobs.

Now suppose that the I. O. would make a contract with some good correspondence trade school and require each apprentice to sign up, along with his application when he joins the I. B. E. W., to take a four-year course in said school. Then require him to make a certain grade every month or each quarter, said grade cards to be sent to the secretary of his Local.

All those who did not want to study and make the grades could be thrown out, thereby keeping only those who would be a credit to our organization. Such a course in school would not cost a great deal if the I. O. made a contract with some school for all our apprentice boys, and the boys could pay it out by the month along with their dues, and it would be the best investment they

ever made and would not cost the I. B. E. W. anything to conduct such a school.

Something has to be done along this line, and done soon, if we intend to compete with the unorganized, educated electrical workers.

I regret to say there is a large class of the unorganized attending the night electrical school, while we find it hard to get enough of our members to go to school to even make the required number to form a class.

I would like to have different Locals throughout the Brotherhood say what they think of the plan of having the I. O. make a contract with some recognized correspondence school and requiring all apprentices to take the course.

If we don't do something to educate our apprentices we will soon be so far behind in the electrical world that our members will not be in demand where skilled and educated men are needed.

Please give this some thought.

Yours for education,

T. O. DRUMMOND.

L. U. No. 627, LORAIN, OHIO

Editor:

To our brother workers, greetings: As this is written just before Thanksgiving, we, the members of this Local, feel that we have a great deal to be thankful for and that this is an appropriate time to express our thanks to all members of the I. B. E. W. for the organization that assists all of us as individuals to a higher standard of living. Also we are very thankful to our other friends and fellow citizens, but most of all we must thank God for the many benefits that have accrued during the past year; the greatest of which is the new spirit of cooperation that is being born between the contractor, or rather the employers, and the men, and if it keeps on growing as it has started I am sure that labor trouble will be in the future our least difficulty because there will be no reason for it as the old trouble is being whipped by reasonable understanding.

CHAS. W. CLEVELAND,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 636, TORONTO, CANADA

Editor:

Well, here it is time to write a letter to the WORKER. We had the sad misfortune to have taken away from us a brother who was only with us less than one month, Bro. John Darrah. No doubt some of the brothers who were up around the Peg in 1920 will remember him. He was a member of No. 1037. He was married less than four months. Very unfortunately, he neglected his card.

Well, the elections are all over again for the Dominion of Canada. We are just as far ahead as before we started. Out of 245 seats we have two labor. Is that not wonderful? Out of 245 we have two! Great!

Does that not speak well for the working people of this country? Of course the \$18 a week man is a capitalist. He is glad to think he is alive, but is he?

I have noticed some of the boys are not coming up to the meeting as often as they should. What is the matter with all the single members; never see them up there at all. Maybe they are not as single as we think; what about it, Bill, Harry and Red? Some of the married fellows don't seem to want an excuse to get out at night, either. If you ask why they don't come up they say, "The wife is not very well." I did not know there were so many delicate wives in Toronto. Well, anyhow boys, come up; we are going to have a busy winter here. Let's all come up and do our bit and see if we can't put it over.

Brother Engles will be with us for some time. Let us be with him one and all. Don't forget, first and third Thursdays every month.

In closing will wish the I. B. E. W. every success in trying to become one of the biggest labor organizations in America.

You have my sympathy, Brother Nealy; it is a tough old job, but not a disgrace to work for the Brotherhood.

J. BROWN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 640, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Editor:

Just a few lines to let the brothers know that Phoenix is awakening from a long sleep, as the greater part of the country has already done.

Local Union No. 640 was organized last January as a mixed Local, and although this vicinity was hit hard during the nation-wide depression, we expect to have a 100 per cent town within the next few months.

We had an open meeting and smoker November 2, with a very good attendance. This was to give the boys who are not yet members a chance to see what the organization is like, and also create a closer, more brotherly feeling among the craft.

Some of the boys who do not yet belong to our organization, were very badly misinformed as to what the Brotherhood really is like. If the world knew the I. B. E. W. and its motive, I sincerely believe that we would experience no opposition.

I. R., Bro. Leon Shook, arrived in Phoenix in time for our meeting and gave a very interesting talk. Brother Shook was traveling with the Senatorial committee who were attending the hearings now being held throughout the west in regard to harnessing the Colorado River.

There are some wonderful projects outlined for that river, and it is only a matter of time, I believe, until we will get action on them. This generation might not reap any appreciable benefits from it, so to speak, but we must look forward and pave the way as much as possible for our children's chil-

dren, and I think the electrical workers are taking a good step by putting a man in the field at this time. ROY H. CONGER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 642, MERIDEN, CONN.

Editor:

The effort made by Local No. 642 in the Building Trades Council to have a telephone installed has been successful after four months' effort. The number is 3160. If used at the rate of three calls a day it costs nothing, so use it any time you are down the street. You can also let the employer know that he can make his need for men known and save the expense of advertising.

A delegation from the bricklayers was at the last meeting of the Council and after hearing what our plans were, stated they would recommend that their Local reaffiliate with the Council. Efforts to have the plumbers and steamfitters join in with the other trades will be continued. The Heat Frost and Asbestos Workers advised the president of the Council that they would take part in the activities of the Council.

Now, boys, there are some of you working with men who do not belong to their trade organization. Ask them why they do not join that Local here.

If you have already replaced that non-union-made shirt with a union-made one you are on the right road. Continue on it, and give that non-union collar the air and let the tie keep it company. By doing so you are putting in effect the best method yet found for establishing the union shop. Writing paper of the best kind can also be used in place of the non-union product. Did you ever stop to think how long it would take to unionize a large number of shops if each union man did his duty to his fellow worker by demanding and buying only union-made products? Also, have you given full consideration to the number of trade disputes that would be settled by arbitration when the employer knows that the withdrawal of the union label means a loss of his market? Of course, after thinking the matter over you no doubt will see that when you ask for and buy only union-made products you are politely advising that merchant that if he has any work done it will be to his benefit to see that union men of our trade will do whatever electrical work he may have done. The electrical work at the eating place on Main Street, No. 26, was done by strike-breakers. Of course there will be no harm done in letting your family know that the same kind of men did the electrical work at Cox's, on Colony Street; nor that the electrical work done at the London Toggery Shop was done by members of Local No. 642. We alone have control over the spending of approximately \$40,000 a year right here in Meriden.

Wishing you one and all a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

H. A. G. G.

L. U. NO. 675, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

The month of December brings about the nomination and election of officers and from the looks of things it is going to be a hot contest. Now, brothers, it is up to you to weigh all matters carefully and vote for the man who you think has the qualifications to fill the office. But bear in mind the brother who refused to serve on committees or who shirked his duty while acting in that capacity. He is not working for the good of the Local. All he cares for is to get what he can out of it. However, there are a few brothers who are appointed to nearly every committee and decline because they feel they cannot do justice to two or more. These are the exceptions and do not come under the heading of self-seekers.

At the last meeting of the N. J. E. W. A. a motion was passed requesting the aid of the I. O. in combating the N. Y. T. Co. This company refuses to give service where the work in the building is not done by their men and if they do, the service is very bad. They admit the work done by our men is perfect in every detail but refuse to connect their lines. The customer is then forced, at an additional expense, to have other cable pulled in. As one delegate stated, it is dead wrong, when they pull the first cable out they are destroying the property of another. It is a public utility and they should be compelled to give adequate service. It is the contention of this association that if a test case was made the company would be forced to give proper service. With this intention in mind we are endeavoring to settle the question once and for all. Brother Meade, a former delegate but now district representative, has promised his hearty cooperation to bring this thing to a head.

Our school is getting along nicely, at first there was a little difficulty, but the committee straightened it out. In the October issue I neglected to mention Brother Daws as a member of this committee. Brother Woods is doing his bit as instructor. This is his first venture since his recent illness. Glad to see you back, Bill.

Eddie Fielder had his moustache amputated for reasons best known to himself.

Brother Knapp met with an accident but the latest report has it he will be back to work soon.

We take this opportunity of expressing our sympathy to Brother Hass. After a lingering illness his mother passed to her eternal reward. It may seem hard, but God knows best.

Councilman Pekar told the members he would do all in his power to have Edgar Road improved with new lights.

Whitey Schultz is some hunter. Deer seems to be his specialty. With a few friends he spent a week up in the moun-

tains of Vermont and was very successful.

You can't approach Bill Higgins on the question of amusements; so don't try.

TIGHE.

L. U. NO. 683, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Editor:

Columbus, Ohio, is still on the map, although it has been several months since we have had a letter in the WORKER.

On November 13 last we celebrated our first anniversary and we sure opened the eyes of some of the people in this town who didn't even know we were in town. We had a very nice program arranged for the occasion; some very good orators gave us very good talks on organized labor. We also had an orchestra play for us and there were also two good boxing exhibitions that helped to keep the boys in good humor.

The L. U. was the recipient of numerous congratulations for the splendid entertainment and for the splendid showing it has made in the past year.

During the past year this L. U. has grown from a charter membership of seven members to a membership of seventy-five. We also have about one hundred applications on file. I predict that November 13 next, when we celebrate our next anniversary, we will show 100 per cent increase over this past year.

A great deal of credit for this wonderful showing can be given to our worthy president, Brother Larison, who has worked untiringly to organize this town. The members of the L. U. also deserve some of the credit, too, but I would stress upon them the importance of attending each and every meeting. Missing a meeting is like missing school; a meeting missed is just a lesson missed because if you do not attend meeting you miss a whole lot.

There were about one hundred and fifty men connected with the electrical game in this town present at the entertainment and every one of them went home feeling that he had had a very pleasant evening. They were all loud in their praises for the L. U. and said that it was the best thing ever put on in this town by a labor organization.

Fellow organizations in this town and every one connected with organized labor were very much pleased with the splendid showing we have made during the past year. The newspapers also gave us a lot of welcome publicity which we appreciated very much.

After the entertainment the magnificent repast of cider and doughnuts was served.

The L. U. tenders its hearty congratulations to the very efficient committee that had charge of the show.

This is my first letter to the WORKER and I hope it meets with approval and appears in the next issue.

J. P. LAMB,
Press Secretary.

Walk a few blocks to find the Label. Exercise never hurt anyone.

L. U. NO. 713, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Well, here we are again busting into print and it's about time. Now that cold weather is coming on our thoughts turn to more serious things, namely work, rather than play; in other words, vacations are ended and we must settle down for another hard year of work.

First of all must say we were well represented in the Seattle Convention. Our delegates were: John F. Shilt, Harry Cox, Joe Cermey, Lindy Everson, George Chamberlain, H. F. Sieling.

John F. Shilt, our Business Agent, was chosen delegate of the convention to the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. Convention.

The boys report having had a most wonderful time accorded them at the convention by the Seattle people, aside from the good work they did there. They also acclaim this convention a most harmonious one.

Our Local has always taken a firm stand on the use of the union label and that is to stand by it and use it. The holidays are near now and we can help the union label a lot by looking for the label in the things we will buy for gifts; even in other commodities we can look for them, so let's do our best to press on the good work conducted by the Trades Union Label League and last, but not least, let's not forget that December is label month.

Our battery workers' situation is very pleasing here in Chicago. At this time almost 400 applications have been received for membership in our Local. These men are very enthusiastic in the labor movement and as a group are a fine bunch of men.

At this time agreements are being prepared for presentation to their employers. In these they hope to better the conditions under which they are working now; cutting the working day down to nine hours. These same men have worked as high as 15 hours in one day, and this has been a common occurrence. We have already effected closing battery shops on Sundays. Imagine yourself working seven days, and those hours. No wonder they are anxious to organize. We would like to hear from other locals organizing battery men and from the men themselves.

Must close with kindest regards to the organization.

RALPH DAUSEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Well, brothers, Christmas, New Year's and my birthday are the next big holidays on the schedule and the boys are all figuring on a big hunting and fishing trip on those days.

Bro. "Demon" Fleming is off duty sick and has been ever since election. I guess the

returns must have gone down the wrong windpipe. Anyway, they say he will live; that is some consolation for him and us. Bros. "Fizz" Teeters and "Ozy" Lorraine, including our notable barn superintendent, Mr. "Gussie" Liebman, have gone on a hunting and fishing trip up to the famous hunting and fishing grounds known from coast to coast as Lake Lames, located in Steuben County, Ind., just eight miles from Angola. Bro. "Yiddish" Offerle is still up to his old tricks as usual. He was seen traveling up Fourth Street in his 1397 B. C. Ford sedan with 27 telephone poles tied to the rear end and 35 of them piled around the car. With a load like that you can see he doesn't think about the other fellow and is not playing "Safety First"; something every one of us should do. Anyway, I was approached by a self-appointed committee of linemen with orders for me to get a picture of Brother "Yiddish's" back yard, as they wanted to send it to the State Fire Marshal to see what could be done to clean it up and make it half way sanitary, anyhow. But my answer was that it is impossible to take a picture of his back yard except from an aeroplane and as we didn't have the mazuma to hire one I guess we will have to let the matter drop until the State Fire Marshal comes to Wayne, then we can take him out in person to see that awful eye sore. By the way, the neighbors are all kicking; they say their fire insurance has been raised 80 per cent on his account. I hope "Yiddish" will feel ashamed and clean it up before the Marshal comes.

Well, this is the Santa Claus issue and I have promised my many readers a full history of "Cigarette" which I will try to give you from start to finish. Here goes.

Bro. "Cigarette" Norris came to the City Light Co. one fine morning down and out from Richmond, Ind., but he didn't come clean from there, and took a job as line-man and all he had was a sack of Durham and a package of cigarette papers. Well, it happened that it was raining his first morning on the job and he smoked or either threw his sack of tobacco away. So it got me and the rest of the boys to wondering what he did with it. We had a meeting one day amongst ourselves and all took an oath that we would sift the case to the bottom. So during the hours, days and months that have passed we have finally got to the bottom of the case. It seems that some forty years ago when "Cigarette" was 12 years of age he was left an orphan and had to rely on his own resources for a living, so he was kicked from pillar to post and got to shooting snipes along the curbing. As he had a hard time bumming lumps he practically lived on tobacco, consequently his constitution became hardened to the nicotine and stunted his growth quite a little. In his wanderings he finally linked up with a circus and was given a job in a side show as the "Cigarette Fiend." In time he had offers from all parts of the world for his services, but in the end he accepted terms with our own "Uncle

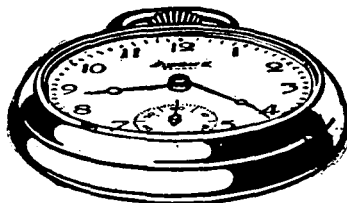
Sam" for a trip across the seas to Germany. He was in the service two years or so when he returned a hero alive and then came the crash. He got married and is now settling down and is trying to quit smoking and hopes to make a man of himself. He has no idea of going back to Richmond or to the circus, except for a visit and visits are few and far between. He is on his second Ford, having worn out one already, looking at it sitting in his garage.

Bro. "Georgie" Morrow has been bothered with a very bad cold ever since he was on his vacation and it doesn't seem to be getting any better. It seems as though when he was on his vacation he was having a fine time until the day he made his prize catch, consisting of a basket full of the nicest pike and bass the eyes could gaze upon, when he headed for camp. But it seems that on his way back he was stopped by a big black bear and Mr. Bear proceeded to take "Georgie" down and sit on him while he cleaned out the basket of fish; and after that happened he got mad because there weren't any more and chased poor "Georgie" all the way to the 700 block High Street, a distance of 49 19/20 miles. Since that has happened the boys are trading their fishing tackle outfits for Ouija boards and checkers. They now take all their trips out in wishing and playing checkers.

Well, of all the surprises that could happen, this one is the best: Bro. "Gaunt" Hall

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has turned "Radiola," or in other words he has the antenna bug, a very dangerous little insect which starts gnawing on you through conversations pertaining to radio. Once it gets a good start there is no cure for it except death by suicide—carbolic acid, razor, gun, water or any other means of quick relief. But there is a serum called "deafness" that is a good remedy.

Say, by the way, Bro. (Plump) Bogen-schutz has been saving his money pretty well ever since the saloons went out, thanks to the prohibition law; it saves his wife and family from starvation and poverty. He has amassed quite a fortune in the last five years; anyway, enough to buy "Ma Bogie" and little Baby Bogie a fine new home located in a fine residential district, one block from a school, same distance to a grocery, filling station, confectionery, which shows that when he was building his first thoughts were of "Ma" and baby and their convenience.

Bro. "Skin" Cooney said to Brother "Plump" one day: "What is your first name?" and "Plump" replied, "Peter." Brother "Skin" said, "Have you named the boy yet?" and the reply was "No, sir." "Skin" said, "Name him Re-Peter," which almost knocked "Plump" off his feet, but he was equal to the occasion and came back with this reply, "You're not so good, but if my name would of been 'Ward,' instead of 'Peter' his name would of been 'Re-Ward.'" So they both had a good laugh, shook hands, lit a cigarette and proceeded leisurely along Clinton Street in the direction of Heiney's for a glass of milk and one of Heiney's famous "Swiss Cheese Sandwiches."

Bro. "Soppy Missouri" Tetlow took a trip up to the North woods for a few weeks' hunting for deer. At the end of two weeks he failed to return, so, as I have been his partner on quite a few trips, I thought it my duty to make a personal investigation of his absence. After four days' hunting for some signs of old "Sop," as his cabin was deserted, I finally struck the trail of a big buck deer which I followed for two days and a half. I finally was rewarded for my trouble when I saw a beautiful buck standing under a tree some hundred yards ahead of me with a rifle across his horns and a hunting knife in his teeth. And what do you think I saw? You can't guess! Well, then I will tell you. I saw Bro. "Soppy Missouri" all huddled up in the fork of a tree almost starved to death. The deer had taken his gun and knife away from him and was keeping him a prisoner until he would starve to death and fall down. But when Mr. Buck got sight of me he tore off through the woods at an awful clip and the rumors are that there have been ten hunters either shot to death or all slashed to pieces lately in the same woods and Brother "Sop" insists that it is the same buck that almost got his one life, and we can't change his mind, either. But everyone is grateful that "Sop" is still among the living, especially "Goldie," not the "Goldie" that plays with

Mr. Bean in the funny papers, but "Goldie," Brother Sop's little "Mamma," and little "Soppy," better known as "Jimmie," is still tickled that he has a big, fine, husky line-man papa.

HARRY "SPEED" LOTZ,
Press and Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Although my mind tonight is not in a literary trend I will make an effort to have "old 734" take up some space in our estimable JOURNAL. (Hope that the Linotype operator who sets this up will be able to make it out, as my ink is awfully poor. I promise him I will get some better before my next article). Now for the dope.

Well, first of all I hope everybody spent a pleasant Thanksgiving, had all the turkey and fixings they could eat, and, of course, everything they could drink. I did, as far as the eating was concerned, but the other I don't know anything about. You will have to ask our "good brother Spain." You all know him; so there is no use for me to introduce him; he's a good sport, you know; just wanted a little publicity, so I had to give it to him. Everybody will get to know him better as well as a few more of our "obscure" brothers as time goes on, as there are several "Reds" and "Shortys" that I intend to introduce to the public through the columns of our JOURNAL.

We had quite a nice little meeting last Thursday night and it surely did me good as I am always mighty pleased to see plenty of smiling faces and shake new hands, but oh, brothers, next meeting night we expect to make history (as far as our Local is concerned). Twenty-four new faces will be seen. Think of that. Remember what I said a few months back—one hundred before the first of the year. Well, we will have them and then some. Sorry to say we didn't have Brother Dowerling with us last meeting night, but hope to see him again soon. Next meeting night, I hope.

Well, brothers, I promised several issues back that I would give a detailed description of our power plant here in the Navy Yard, owing to its unusual efficiency, but it will be impossible for me to do so in this issue, and when I do it probably will not be as detailed as I would like to have it, even though our good brother and worthy Vice President, W. F. Whatley, is in charge of it. But I expect to give a writeup of it soon.

Well, brothers, our good editor's writeup on the subject of "Bunk" was, I am very, very sorry to say, the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God. This world of ours seems to turn around on "bunk"; you encounter "bunk" at every turn; you hear "bunk" and even as he says, "We have it in us too; we even dream it." Brothers, it has come to a terrible pass when father can't believe son and son father, but that is the condition

today and the worse of it is that it is getting worse and not better.

I notice a correspondence in our last month's JOURNAL under the heading "Special Correspondence," from a good brother down in Mt. Pleasant, Texas, signed W. R. Swan, Local Union 301, where our good brother Swan attempts to censure our editor concerning the type of correspondence that he (our good editor) has been running in our JOURNAL. I am sorry to see that in one of us, that is, the desire to impede the progress of education. I, for one, believe that anything that can be legally printed and sent through the mails and is of any educational or scientific value whatsoever should be given space in our, or any other labor JOURNAL, if the editor sees fit to print same, and when I say "sees fit" I mean only concerning the legality of it as, of course, there are scientific subjects that are barred by law from the mails, and I, for one, sincerely hope that if our editor's policy is to do that that he continue it. Now some of my good readers will say, "Ah, there's an evolutionist, no doubt," but I will disabuse their minds in this respect. They haven't made a mistake in believing that I stand for education, for I surely do, and the day when compulsory education is made a national law and strictly enforced that

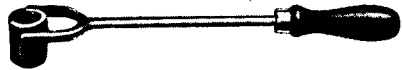
day will be a great day. I sincerely hope it is not far off and I think that the law should be so made that there will be no way for the parent to get out of it and said parent be punished and punished severely, if it is proven that his or her child or children's education is being wilfully and knowingly neglected by them.

Now, going back to our good brother Swan's objection. He apparently doesn't see the educational value of Smoot's articles on evolution. I will try to show him their value from a religious or spiritual point of view. Suppose he (I cite him to bring it home closer to him) was in some small town in some far away corner of the country and he, in a vague way, believed in evolution, but was at the same time a good, staunch Christian but had never had evolution explained thoroughly to him, and he, being a member of the I. B. E. W., received his JOURNAL regularly, thereby being able to enlighten himself on the subject of evolution, after which he is then better able mentally to decide whether he should discard and throw it out of his mind entirely or adopt it as an established fact. If he sees where in his mind it conflicts with Christianity and throws it out, who of my gentle readers can gainsay me when I say that he or any other man under similar conditions has been bettered educationally

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now, as our organization's heart and soul (you might say) are wrapped up in that word education, and we even printed a complete issue of our paper a few months back and dedicated it to the word "Education"? So I beg of good Brother Swan to change his views and Brother Bugniazet to continue his policy.

Ever remaining a cog in the wheel of this wonderful machine termed organized labor,

J. N. EDMONSTON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 746, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor:

Please get this into the WORKER for next month. I was appointed press secretary at our last meeting night. We have had several brothers appointed before, but I have never seen a letter in the WORKER from any of them. So I will try to give the brothers and Locals some "dope" about Local No. 746, at Sheffield, Ala.

This Local is a mixed Local of wiremen and linemen from Wilson Dam, Sheffield, Florence and Tuscumbia, Ala. We have a fine bunch of fellows here, as some of the brothers will remember who have been here and have traveled along.

This has been a fine job for several years, but things are finishing up, just as all jobs do, but we are hoping that this next Congress will wake up and lease, sell or give this dam and plants away to some corporation or company so there will be something doing here. But we have been hoping this for several years, but you can never tell what those wise guys will do up there in Washington.

I will drop off for this time, with best wishes to all brothers.

SAM HOLDER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 873, KOKOMO, IND.

Editor:

This no doubt will be the last letter from No. 873 by the present press secretary, due to the election of new officers in January. I, therefore, want to thank the official staff for courteous treatment and for interest shown in the cause of the I. B. E. W. I sincerely hope my successor will be accorded the same treatment.

The November issue contains some very good letters and they are mighty interesting. Some are a little out of line, but fit in very well, for they go to show the varied interests of individuals. It seems to me it would be utterly impossible to fill the WORKER, month after month, with just things pertaining to electrical development. It surely would get very monotonous. There are very few periodicals that do not vary the news, and that is what makes the WORKER a success. It caters to many, and not to a favored few. Any one not

liking it, as it is, should try to get the office of editor, and see what they could do. There is no one man who ever satisfied everyone, and there possibly never will be. So, brother, be contented.

One item from No. 83 should be noted by every Local in the I. B. E. W. It is in regard to traveling brothers. It is the broadest, most unselfish statement that has ever come to my attention, and surely marks a most forward movement toward eradicating the ill feeling toward the green ticket. Here is luck to you, brothers of No. 83, that by your move you will be more than benefited by your action. You may need help some time; don't pass No. 873 up.

Constructive Hints is very good. Keep coming. That feature has filled a long-needed space. It is an appreciated and worthy effort.

I don't see many letters from 301. Why don't you put your stuff in as you like it? That's what makes the JOURNAL.

Work in the jurisdiction of 873 is below normal. Most of the home guard are working; some losing a little time; don't know as to prospects. Just a little early yet.

City election over and will say it went for the best. We feel that the mayor is for labor.

The holidays—Thanksgiving and Christmas—are with us and I wonder how many Locals will spread a little cheer to some family that is needy, or remember the family of some Brother who has been taken. It doesn't cost very much and it will never be regretted. Every Local should have a special fund for such. It pays big interest in good will.

I again want to thank the brothers at large for the many good letters to the WORKER, and hope they will keep coming, for the betterment of the I. B. E. W.

DUTCH.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Once more time is drawing near for election of officers and will then be able to determine who likes the stuff I am putting out.

First, I wish to tell the world that Brother Stepp is a papa. A nice bouncing boy. Congratulations, Marty. Make him a card man.

We are now going through the annual farce of donating to the Community Chest. The By-law Committee has presented a number of amendments and changes which will be O. K'd next meeting. We are also looking for more money. We sure need it if those who yell, "Next Station stop is Podunk" do. Brother Perkins, of Collinwood Shop, who couldn't afford to pay union dues, had the skids put under him and is now working for "Mother Bell," where he doesn't have to pay any dues.

That amount is already missing from his wages.

The Cleveland Federation of Labor is making a strong protest against the local practice of calling in small town judges to hear cases involving union labor, who take a slap at organized labor and scoot back to their cornfield and are eulogized to the high Heavens by the American Plan Association thereafter. There surely are enough union voters in this district to make the chief justice a man who is fair to us. What we want is broad-minded, square-dealing men and not the small-town politicians who grace the bench in some of our courts and our State Industrial Commission also. No ex-president of a corn club or a village council is competent to deal out justice in an industrial dispute.

Wish to announce that Local No. 912 is giving a real bang-up smoker in January. So keep your ears open and attend meetings and get the correct date.

BILL BLAKE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1021, UNIONTOWN, PA.

Editor:

We have just received our WORKER for the month of November and thought it about time for us to kick in with a little flow of current or comment, as no other brother seems to have time to do any press agency work, all being too busy. Personally, I have worked but five days in the

last six weeks, with no signs of any employment in the electrical game. There have been some good-sized jobs here in this town, the home of No. 1021, but all were done by contractors of other cities, i. e., Norfolk, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Pittsburgh, Pa., who can buy material in sufficient quantities to guarantee a lower figure than our local contractors can obtain. There are three big jobs here just about finished—two large high school buildings, and one hotel. After they are finished there will be less prospects for me.

We will probably have some new contractors in the electrical business this coming year and I would like to state here and now that any qualified journeyman is better off if he can go to work for an electrical contractor who has served his full time as an apprentice-helper and a bona fide journeyman, as it is very embarrassing to have a contractor tell a prospective customer just what can be done to carry out a certain job, then, after the contractor gets the job at his figure, have him tell a journeyman of several years' experience to do the work a certain way, with little or no regard for the code or other requirements of the power company concerned or the insurance underwriters. There is an instance of a contractor telling one of our brothers to do a certain piece of work "any old way." He did and the inspector turned it down and gave the brother quite a bit of notoriety besides. So, you see, it is the workman who assumes

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all of the responsibility. Why not do it right in the first place? This is why: Because the contractor tells the man to do the work his (the contractor's) way.

Some of our members are talking of going to other climes later on, but I see no reason for a stampede. The following to whom it may concern:

If you want to have the kind of Local

Like the kind of a Local you-like,
Don't pack your tools in the old tool kit
And start on an endless hike.
You'll only find what you left behind,
For there's nothing that's really new,
It's a job at yourself when you shake your
Local—
It isn't the Local; it's you.

Real Locals are not made by men who are afraid

Lest some other get ahead.
When ev'ry one works and nobody shirks
You can raise one from the dead.
And if, while you make your personal stake,
Your neighbors can make one, too,
Your Local will be what it ought to be—
It isn't the Local; it's you.

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L. U. NO. 1036, JACKSON, MICH.

Editor:

Just a few words to let the membership know there are a few standpatters here. We have just amalgamated 206 and 1036 and have a 40 weeks' campaign on. On the 19th we had a banquet at Leading Hotel. Bro. H. H. Broach was with us and believe me there are some workers awake now that have never known what a union meant as to wages and conditions.

Only one fair job in the city. Both the Power Company and the Telephone Company are doing some big jobs under the "un-American plan."

I hope to tell you in the January WORKER of our nice increase in membership.

HANDSOME,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1147, WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WIS.

Editor:

Well, last month we didn't have much in the JOURNAL from No. 1147. In fact, even less than that. There hasn't been much going on here.

Holstrum, Anderson, Anthover and Max went rabbit hunting the last two Sundays. "Swede" got one rabbit. Pretty good, eh?

Ever hear about the way Irv. Rocheleau got rid of his dog? He traded for the ugliest dog he could find and then shot the dog for being ugly. Now he's even, all around.

We've got a new system to get the fel-

lows to meeting. Every time anybody misses a meeting without having a doggone good alibi it costs "two bits." That works all right with everyone but Rohde; we have to give him a quarter to get him there.

Wally Kruger, "Swede" Anderson and Carl Halstrum are busy wiring the new postoffice building. Another piece of good work.

At the last meeting of the Central Labor Body our president, Ray Richards, was re-elected secretary, and the president of the Pulp and Sulphite workers was elected president.

Well, guess we'll have to call this a load this time as news is pretty scarce. More next time.

S. W. BRAMBLE,
Press Secretary.

CO-OP. MINE SOLVES COAL PROBLEM

British cooperators are offering a solution for the coal mining question which the royal coal commission must eventually adopt, if it is to find a satisfactory adjustment for England's greatest industrial problem. It also offers a significant guide for the permanent solution of America's coal problem. Some time ago they bought the old Shilbottle Colliery and have entirely renovated it so that 3,500,000 cooperators are now owners of a modern plant unsurpassed in England for productivity and safety.

Nine million tons of coal under 3,000 acres have been acquired in the cause of industrial democracy by the Cooperative Wholesale Society, which made the purchase. An entirely new mine 1,000 feet deep has been sunk, with a double roadway 12 feet wide and 9 feet high, bricked and steel-supported. Not only is the pit kept dry, but thanks to abundant ventilation and general care, naked lights can be used at the face and even flashlight photographs taken.

Besides creating a model mine, the big British cooperative has built a new village, most pleasantly situated in undulating fertile country, with a view of the sea. Only eight of these houses are built to an acre, so that the miners' children have ample ground on which to romp and play. The houses contain three bedrooms and bath and are occupied free of charge by married Shilbottle miners. Free coal is also provided, and two weeks' vacation each year with full pay.

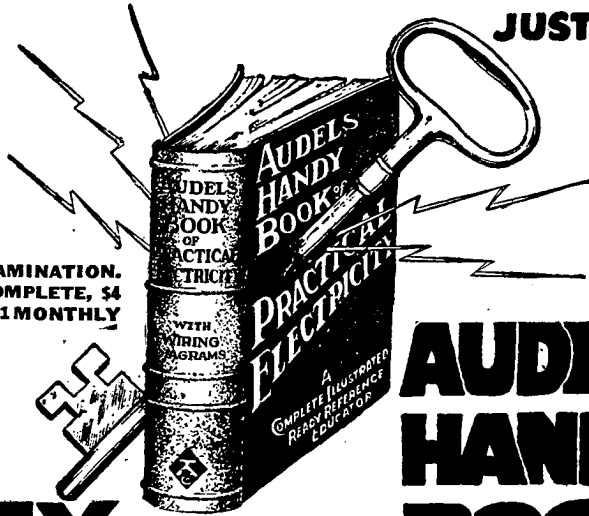
A new colliery like this is not created without comment. Private coal mine owners all over Britain are interested. How far will this new cooperative venture go, they are asking, and just what does it mean? The answer is in the hands of the cooperative movement and the miners' union. Through harmonious relations between these two forces, a new day is dawning in England's most troubled industry.

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1	314	339	103	211731	212250	233	599731	599769
1	285647	285750	104	292332	292500	235	616794	616823
1	383251	383570	104	389251	389313	236	416895	416906
2	307374	307513	106	309137	309187	237	437649	437673
4	192317	192350	107	537980	537991	238	127943	127998
5	20701	21300	108	331739	331985	239	394002	394007
6	230368	230565	109	1316	1325	240	892329	892337
7	117992	118121	110	349687	349789	241	375488	375500
8	741012	741023	111	412444	412453	245	143481	143570
10	769424	769452	112	430297	436304	246	69389	69476
12	206153	206174	113	307561	307585	247	74830	74875
13	261826	261844	114	423706	423710	249	427951	427981
15	129155	129204	120	677816	677830	252	314329	314381
16	11127	11171	122	283879	283998	254	752217	752242
17	289384	289500	124	366043	366352	255	201506	201517
17	384751	384860	125	377631	378277	256	593469	593507
18	21560	21775	127	9092	9126	258	838398	838409
20	138389	138498	129	408553	408561	259	142152	142216
21	322060	323075	130	641913	642189	261	261573	261748
22	372003	372139	131	269298	269308	262	300113	300166
26	339823	340015	133	836058	836073	265	79692	79721
27	78178	78197	135	635886	635902	267	116036	116045
28	765956	766026	136	245581	245673	268	376179	376200
30	258207	258303	140	844951	844981	269	74912	74986
31	172754	172773	140	837419	837450	271	823483	823560
33	585122	585144	141	298588	298660	273	418978	418987
34	149903	149962	143	122396	122409	275	61715	61735
35	746884	747116	145	280549	286636	276	705562	705588
37	239358	239423	146	223345	223349	277	213079	213098
39	327883	328110	150	2301	2308	281	636576	636585
40	185764	185970	151	301131	301330	284	852451	852461
41	348001	348030	152	517491	517500	285	10568	10578
41	264613	264750	152	433501	433505	286	215784	215799
42	725822	725836	153	198369	198401	288	107693	107740
43	124681	124841	154	846709	846716	291	187665	187683
44	737940	737953	155	417331	417340	292	328761	328960
45	743093	743115	156	2656	2675	294	10002	10012
46	60875	61107	159	451501	451549	295	414595	414600
47	419665	419700	159	805798	805800	295	26401	26404
48	189491	189750	163	146771	146958	296	497929	497945
48	350251	350490	164	335401	335588	298	705205	705232
50	394915	394965	169	432005	432017	300	380973	380987
51	7023	7062	172	674344	674355	301	608542	608550
53	370618	370670	173	20112	20124	301	434401	434402
54	441158	441175	176	221431	221465	303	527880	527893
55	101573	101626	177	845858	845890	305	306054	306068
56	247779	247834	178	380223	380231	307	400981	400989
58	303319	304500	179	305519	305535	308	345767	346099
59	318811	318960	180	270475	270497	309	270621	270874
60	176069	176122	181	146063	146153	310	339001	339117
62	259721	259792	183	118996	119055	310	246713	246750
64	835551	835605	184	815702	815713	311	73372	73413
65	313191	313360	185	237121	237144	312	116542	116579
66	268321	268490	188	55418	55427	313	846164	846171
67	193705	193746	191	4959	5020	317	263326	263361
68	264927	264978	192	682734	682800	318	735050	735079
69	23101	23110	192	390751	390765	320	613223	6093
73	232084	232130	193	802766	802800	321	6073	6093
75	7229	7234	193	24601	24608	322	97035	97048
76	385001	387048	195	362323	362403	323	81578	81750
76	180732	180750	197	10838	10845	323	333751	333812
78	842251	842275	199	781851	781865	325	832469	832512
78	232494	232500	200	364588	364643	326	299437	299509
79	148306	148407	201	401822	401829	328	850651	850667
80	400141	400159	206	9611	9613	328	402894	402900
81	330851	330951	209	126295	126325	329	386689	386700
82	147398	147684	210	130231	130275	329	25201	25201
83	2284479	228680	212	203970	204240	330	369113	369114
84	244104	244417	213	599288	599801	332	157143	157217
86	240843	241158	214	191961	192000	333	206759	206822
87	50905	50910	214	382501	382569	337	408234	408246
88	839575	839626	216	832985	832992	338	431511	431518
89	166791	166798	219	455558	455568	340	320267	320452
93	683827	683841	223	205671	205789	344	832143	832165
94	7549	7562	224	85248	85305	345	827880	827886
95	889581	889592	225	847051	847069	347	223265	223337
96	308394	308501	226	268424	268487	348	237968	238030
99	217855	212855	227	200023	200024	349	843285	843410
100	460631	460652	229	200690	200703	350	432303	432320
101	329833	329859	230	257456	257524	351	841110	841141
102	145261	145484	231	8506	8525	352	176381	176421
103	216001	216750	232	11472	11495	354	299966	299982

L. U.	NUMBERS		L. U.	NUMBERS		L. U.	NUMBERS	
355	433848	433871	544	440892	440908	725	817207	817231
356	373766	373775	544	316905	316930	728	297756	297828
358	614394	614424	544	851251	851284	729	14507	14519
361	633425	633428	546	848251	848270	731	420243	420277
362	834560	834578	551	290315	290331	732	327098	327118
364	431373	431399	556	90951	90959	734	742047	742050
367	733448	733485	560	701383	701414	734	342751	342802
368	23431	23437	561	545818	545876	735	554735	554741
369	330022	330126	564	519411	519421	738	585744	586043
371	397689	397704	567	291144	291230	743	252088	252121
372	819055	819087	568	249193	249250	746	361543	361561
374	358981	358994	569	106455	106500	757	383979	633983
375	745336	745342	569	22501	22637	762	438141	438163
376	422235	422242	573	833281	833416	764	431774	431775
377	348751	348777	574	226696	226728	767	62889	62891
377	115466	115500	575	246891	246924	770	436701	436711
382	219947	219979	578	843827	843908	771	330207	330217
384	423167	423175	580	416266	416276	774	820412	820463
389	374926	374940	581	116056	116120	784	440296	440322
390	4027	4041	582	848551	848560	791	425851	
394	389094	389080	583	526696	526715	798	823985	823993
396	768291	768300	584	323697	323828	809	651493	651503
396	213751	213796	587	242338	242374	817	326381	326485
397	132936	132970	588	238659	238803	819	833622	833628
400	338251	338270	591	19201	19202	820	402428	402440
400	677458	677500	591	428376	428400	825	425258	425298
401	201806	201818	593	263164	263176	827	39957	39959
402	289755	289797	594	265260	265270	834	106945	106950
405	19805	19833	595	200314	200655	838	435763	435784
408	656395	656422	596	842924	842940	840	244546	244580
411	711744	711767	598	841968	841990	842	131093	131097
413	232763	232838	599	329847	329861	850	430037	430057
415	200	227	601	135233	135263	855	430685	430716
416	667159	667170	610	614133	614143	857	240021	240026
418	67384	67436	613	849151	849205	858	139678	139724
420	85355	85364	614	563353	563358	862	831665	831687
427	6531	6572	617	305434	305484	863	434113	434125
429	251321	251344	620	628307	628317	864	401183	401233
434	601238	601241	622	584440	584444	865	114572	114582
435	606781	606810	623	430991	431000	868	696240	696244
437	134125	134180	625	543322	543327	869	565649	565689
439	833728	833731	630	533343	533351	870	775545	775589
440	440538	440543	631	556575	556612	874	768610	768646
442	613233	613243	636	438871	438900	883	435388	435400
443	734094	734117	636	347251	347276	886	76072	76081
446	416052	416073	638	366810	366848	892	407939	407950
449	183933	183949	640	439914	439922	902	24901	24937
455	844662	844719	642	770107	770128	905	286093	286094
456	95405	95435	646	820310	820314	907	830960	830982
458	4344	4365	647	601901	601910	910	845571	845577
460	568201	568208	648	372455	372505	912	836446	836526
461	176224	176250	649	719526	719550	918	847362	847375
465	222264	222310	649	384001	384026	919	714569	714572
466	82359	82394	651	366486	366491	929	387820	387833
468	295958	295964	653	365599	365617	931	862271	862275
470	839288	839295	656	301360	301398	933	852151	852159
474	79377	79428	659	540556	540568	937	837039	837068
477	717081	717113	660	732243	732284	941	391459	391465
479	366298	366300	661	428527	428552	944	699129	699264
479	23701	23739	664	555291	555305	944	321129	321257
481	293388	293837	666	128496	128531	946	424361	424360
482	165489	165526	668	26935	26950	948	24661	24674
483	518977	519000	669	402361	402375	953	655569	655588
483	371251	371310	675	723936	723983	956	832757	832774
488	113794	113907	677	742418	742516	963	429065	429081
492	690225	690300	683	427129	427184	968	437859	437874
492	341251	341293	685	405933	405943	969	417464	417485
493	584401	584423	686	732631	732652	970	418698	418708
500	186506	186560	688	719875	719904	971	393441	393478
501	144591	144750	691	10228	10235	972	603705	603712
501	21901	21924	694	329449	329592	978	367972	367974
503	121062	121100	695	19543	19573	982	389293	389307
504	136659	136672	696	80728	80796	987	402106	402114
508	426546	426566	697	284316	284436	995	97307	97316
509	400360	400379	698	381850		1002	183257	183291
513	354492	354493	701	99324	99332	1012	3748	3798
514	197721	197800	702	179478	179763	1016	44466	
515	630893	630912	704	653969	653988	1021	387285	387300
517	4585	4606	705	439413	439418	1021	850351	
520	202670	202689	706	282821	282830	1024	59549	59563
521	408729	408736	707	71743	71777	1025	578819	578826
522	259016	259076	710	438977	438999	1031	590816	590824
526	220295	220312	711	322691	322767	1032	415098	415121
527	226006	226036	712	439643	439661	1037	608355	608430
528	783883	783917	713	315001	315280	1045	279913	279917
529	7864	7886	713	314031	314250	1047	435216	435228
532	3550	3580	713	315751	316500	1054	384452	384455
533	537550	537551	716	360751	360990	1072	413020	413071
535	175277	175328	717	309845	309916	1086	18609	18629
536	689430	689451	719	839988	840027	1087	391640	391653
537	286950	286959	722	357844	357851	1091	163932	163941
538	381751	381769	723	808526	808617	1099	397034	397055

L. U.	NUMBERS	
1101	459028	459034
1105	87830	87839
1108	424033	424043
1118	52508	52515
1125	401196	401200
1131	6667	6677
1135	75777	75779
1143	998	1002
1147	134193	134205
1150	871097	871116
1151	459597	459611
1154	820011	820050
1154	374251	374257
1156	262834	262969

MISSING

34	149905-910.
64	835547-550.
95	889582.
151	301130, 320.
152	517489-490.
191	4974-4980.
216	832984, 988, 990.
246	60390-392.
256	593495-500.
258	838408.
261	261747.
296	497942-944.
329	386698-699.
330	369112.
348	238027.
369	330114, 123-125.
394	389069-073.
396	213792-795.
515	630885-892.
529	7874.
573	833259-280.
587	242349.
620	628316.
636	347261-270.
686	732651.
690	80792-795.
705	439417.
738	583758-586040.
1143	1000.

VOID

1	383367.
5	20854, 20981.
17	289263.
20	138469.
22	372010.
26	339958, 974.
28	765999.
30	258262.
34	149904.
37	239420.
39	327842, 849, 885, 888.

L. U.	NUMBERS	
43	124695.	
48	189501, 350403.	
50	394965.	
51	7057, 7062.	
58	303343, 446, 488, 526.	
	531, 566, 603, 622.	
	661, 745, 934.	
60	176121.	
64	835556, 559, 579, 603.	
82	147431, 442, 482, 501.	
	534, 599, 603, 620.	
93	683839.	
96	308471.	
101	329848-852.	
103	216570.	
104	292496.	
110	349709.	
122	283963.	
124	366275.	
131	269306.	
136	245661.	
151	301261.	
163	146841-850.	
188	55425.	
199	781856.	
223	205684, 773.	
245	143484, 541-550.	
246	69397, 69443.	
261	261653, 729.	
265	79703.	
269	74978.	
281	636580.	
308	345802, 909.	
309	270651, 686, 793.	
322	97037-97038.	
323	81578, 81663, 81745.	
323	81750, 333802.	
332	157089, 101, 172, 179-180, 198, 203.	
340	320293.	
349	843286, 293-294, 313, 319, 339-340.	
354	299977-978.	
369	330126.	
371	397701.	
377	348765.	
384	423174.	
400	677493.	
405	19823, 825.	
415	203, 215, 226.	
429	251330.	
455	844702.	
458	4360-4361.	
474	79393, 79407.	
481	293395, 412, 416, 418, 420-422, 425-427, 431, 456, 490, 508, 517, 549, 661.	
517	4593.	

L. U.	NUMBERS	
560	701385-386, 398.	
573	833281, 322, 336, 365, 368, 401, 404, 408, 410-412.	
578	843829, 889.	
584	323700, 798.	
640	439915, 920.	
648	372500.	
653	365910.	
661	428534.	
683	427147.	
688	719879.	
702	179526.	
723	297812, 822.	
725	817207.	
728	297812, 822.	
817	326447.	
855	430700.	
864	401183.	
865	114564.	
870	775556.	
886	76074.	
912	836480, 484, 500.	
1072	413034.	

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—RECEIVED

8	741002-010.
17	289231-382.
39	327766-881.
56	247768-777.
112	436293-295.
151	301223, 299.
219	455551-555.
233	599726-727.
235	616749-750.
332	157082-134.
536	689425.
558	844085-105.
561	545805, 808-815.
696	80657-660, 680.
910	845559-560.
1024	59526.
1143	982-987.

BLANK

82	147606.
223	205788-789.
573	833415.
584	323701-710.
706	282828-830.
784	440320.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID—NOT VOID

46	60730.
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BLAKE
COMPRESSED CLEATSEXACT
SIZEPatented
July 17, 1906

CLEATS PUT UP 100 IN A PACKAGE

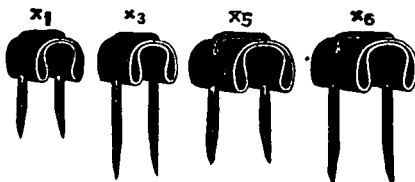
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where Blake Insulated Staples can-
not be driven.

BLAKE SIGNAL & MFG. CO.

BLAKE
INSULATED STAPLES

4 SIZES

Pat. Nov. 27, 1900

For Twisted Pair and Single Wires
No. 1 for Hard Wood No. 3 for General Use
For Twisted 3-Wire and Extra Heavy Pair Wire
No. 5 for Hard Wood No. 6 for General Use

BOSTON, MASS.

Merry Christmas *and* Healthy New Year

DO more than merely *wish* your friends a healthy, happy New Year. *Make* it a healthy New Year. Remember that the germs of tuberculosis are everywhere. You, your family, friends and strangers alike, are constantly threatened by this dread disease. There is only one sure escape. That is to stamp out tuberculosis entirely.




It can be stamped out. The organized warfare carried on by the tuberculosis crusade has cut the tuberculosis death rate in half. Only one dies now where two died before. Christmas Seals helped to save the other life, for the sale of Christmas Seals finances the tuberculosis associations.

Buy Christmas Seals. Buy as many as you can. They are the sturdy little guardians of your Merry Christmas and Healthy New Year.



*Stamp Out Tuberculosis
with this
Christmas Seal*

THE NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS
ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

“ I SHOULD again go into a community, such as Cuba or Panama, and were allowed to select only one sanitary measure, but were at the same time given the power to choose from all sanitary measures, I would select that of doubling wages.”

—General Gorgas

at dinner of Cincinnati Business Men's Club, Sept. 28, 1914.

